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Tower Views

by Clearway

The Rule's Still Workable On Austrian Independence

Japan Slips Navy Anchor

¶ **Farm, Home, and Country**—There's something old-fashioned and wholesome about the term, "Farm and Home Week," applied to the annual conference which Cornell University is sponsoring at Ithaca, N. Y., and there's something equally old-fashioned and wholesome about the opinion presented there by Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, when he declares: America's greatest challenge is "adequate defense on the one hand, and strict attention to our own business on the other." Mr. Taber believes that "we should not try to make America a hermit, but to make our nation so strong, so well informed, and so thoroughly grounded in the American way of life that the turmoil of Europe and the Orient will not adversely affect the nation." • In other words, the familiar advice—"to thine own self be true," continues to indicate the wise course for nations, as for individuals.

¶ **What Price Independence?**—Austria, and the rest of the world, waits for Reichsführer Hitler's Sunday speech. Indicative of the strong grasp on European destinies held by the German Chancellor—since consecutive week-end coups gave him control over the last factors of Germanic authority and furthered Austro-German political unity—is the general consensus that not until Herr Hitler speaks on Sunday will it be known how to interpret recent developments in Germany and Austria. Hints, however, are not lacking that, in German opinion, Anschluss is virtually achieved through the impact of National Socialist strength within Austria, rather than as a consequence of military threats from without. The appointment of pro-National Socialist Arthur Seyss-Inquart as Austrian Minister of Interior, and his immediate visit to the Führer, is interpreted as further confirmation that resistance to National Socialism in Austria is broken. • Austria's most vocal concern, at present, seems to be whether Chancellor Hitler in his address to the Reichstag Sunday will guarantee Austrian independence, in exchange for Austrian "tolerance" toward National Socialism.

¶ **British Labor Gains**—A parliamentary bye-election at Ipswich shows results which make Laborites jubilant. Among an electorate which is nominally Conservative by some 7,000 majority, Labor piled up a majority of 3,161. Government circles explain the showing against them on the personality basis. They say Richard S. Stokes, successful candidate, was a leading local industrialist, whereas the Conservative candidate was not widely known. • But others see in the results confirmation of a trend of Liberals into the Labor camp.

¶ **Presidential Recess**—After signing the Agricultural Adjustment Act—thus seeing the second claw in his six-toed administration program duly burnished—President Roosevelt retires to Hyde Park, N. Y.—to count his porkers? The two little pigs that went to market are the Federal Housing Act Amendments and the Crop Control Bill. The four little pigs that stayed at home are "wages-and-hours," "government reorganization," "naval expansion," and "regional public works planning." These now await Congressional action. • The cry of "wee, wee, wee, all the way home," may be heard when new sources of revenue are tapped to support the farm subsidy plan.

¶ **Income Levels**—Last year America's income was $76,000,000,000, which places the average income for individual "gainful workers" some 15 per cent less than it was in 1929, according to a survey made by the Brookings Institution. Business men, it was found, were lower in 1937 than in 1929, but this is not necessarily interpreted as meaning that they did not make fair profits. • If we could determine the ratio of giving to that of receiving, it might save a lot of us from too much over-head as well as too much greedy-head.

¶ **Master of the Case**—There's been some discussion the past several months concerning the value of certain justices after they have passed the 70-mark. You may have heard it mentioned. Well, during the recent Reno Swindle Trial in the Federal Court in New York, one of the gentlemen referred to occupied the bench. His name: Willis Van Devanter. He's a retired Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Here's how an Associated Press writer refers to the conduct of the trial: "Witnesses were treated with respect and patience. There was no badgering, no shaking of sheaves of papers, no face-making, no arm-waving, no Hollywood or Broadway antics, no quibbling. Through it all Justice Van Devanter was pace-and-pace with the lawyers. Sometimes he was ahead of them; in no case behind." • We could quote more of the same, but this is enough to show that it's the individual who tells the story, not the general belief about his age.

China: 'Scorched Earth' for Japan

Nation Adopts Policy of Destruction to Rob Foe of War Spoils

Huge Costs Cited

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Although many Chinese actions during the course of current Sino-Japanese hostilities have been generally regarded by foreigners in China—and perhaps abroad—as utterly senseless, full perception of the official attitude in this struggle discloses a grim logic which is thoroughly consistent.

In brief, the policy of the Chinese leadership is to render such portions of China as Japan has occupied and may occupy a ruined machine, not merely unproductive but actually costly to those in possession.

The Chinese want no useful material to pass into Japanese hands, whether this be the Chinese-style modern-constructed buildings of the Shanghai Civic Center, or factories, or even Chinese leaders willing to serve under any banner.

A "scorched earth" policy, they call it. Precisely what that means no one can fully realize who has not seen what withdrawing Chinese troops have left behind them. The writer recalls two instances of literal application. The first was the Civic Center just mentioned—a fine group of buildings north of the Shanghai foreign areas and not far from the Whangpoo, hence not defensible because they were within gunfire range of the Japanese warships. The Japanese had announced they would not bombard the structures unnecessarily, but when they advanced they found ruin—for the Chinese themselves had set the torch to their own cherished possessions.

Again, in Chapei after weeks of bitter fighting, the Chinese withdrawal was under cover of a heavy pall of smoke such as this correspondent has not witnessed since the burning of Tokyo in the earthquake fire of Sept. 1, 1923. Again the Chinese were burning their own property—doing so not as an act of wanton destruction on the part of demoralized troops (such as sometimes has happened in China) but as a disciplined and calculated act to rob the Japanese of any fruits of victory.

So it has been everywhere. So, according to assurances from reliable Chinese quarters, it is to be. The Hangchow electric light plant went the same way. The destruction of Japan's $100,000,000 investment in cotton mills at Tsingtao may, in part, have been an act of retaliation for Japanese actions, and of course it was a direct loss to Japan, but it was also a known loss to China because these mills employed Chinese labor and used Shantung cotton—but such facts were not allowed to weigh.

The policy took another turn with the assassination in Shanghai recently of the Chinese Christian philanthropist Loh Pa-hong. Mr. Loh was known to be a good man, and there is evidence that his very virtue made him a target. He had been asked to serve the Japanese after they had occupied Shanghai and, thinking he might help his,

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Japan to Tighten Shanghai Control

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Feb. 17

Stricter Japanese control of Shanghai is expected as the result of proposed measures of censorship.

A. M. Chapelain, Director General of the Post Office, said today that he had been notified that Japanese censors were soon to be placed in the Shanghai post offices. The move, he was told, would be taken "in the near future."

There was no indication of how extensive a control under the new censorship was planned.

Japanese Order Patrols to Avoid U. S. Sector of Shanghai

Chinese Victory

SHANGHAI, Feb. 17 (AP)—United States Marine Headquarters announced today that Japanese Army authorities have forbidden Japanese patrols to encroach upon the United States defense sector of Shanghai's International Settlement.

American Marines had turned back Japanese armed patrols four times when they attempted to enter the sector to "supervise" Japanese there.

The Marine Headquarters announcement of amicable settlement of the question said, "Japanese Army authorities have expressed regrets to Marine authorities that operations of Japanese patrols have given rise to controversies, and state that instructions were issued to gendarmes not to extend routine patrols into the United States sector."

Meanwhile Chinese Red Army troops and guerrilla units, Chinese reported, have captured every station along a 75-mile stretch of the Peiping-Hankow Railway behind Japanese lines in North China.

Japanese have used the line to feed reinforcements and supplies to their troops based on Changte, in Honan Province, and attempting to drive south across the Yellow River to cut China's Lunghai Railway.

Chinese said the Communist and guerrilla troops had taken all Peiping-Hankow stations between Chengting, 150 miles north of Changte, and Paotingfu, Hopeh Province capital.

Japanese units attempting to push south of the Yellow River were supported by planes which bombed China's longest steel bridge, north of Chengchow, to put off the retreat southward of Chinese facing powerful mechanized forces.

At the same time, Japanese resumed a long-delayed offensive to occupy Shansi Province south of Taiyuan, the provincial capital.

Senate Praises Milligan Fight On Pendergast

Only One Senator Rises to Oppose Renaming New Deal Man

President's Choice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—A lone Senator, standing in the well of the Chamber, and voting alone against the appointment of a crusading prosecuting attorney, emphasized dramatically here that the New Deal has parted company with at least one of the municipal bosses which play so profound a part in national politics.

The fight of U. S. Attorney Maurice M. Milligan against the Pendergast machine of Kansas City, Mo., has become in many respects a national issue, as familiar to the Midwest as the overthrow of Tammany has been to Easterners. Mr. Milligan just came up for reappointment this week, and only one Senator, Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, spoke against him.

"The situation is something that commands the support of decent citizens in this country," declared Senator H. Styles Bridges, New Hampshire Republican, in a ringing defense of the Democratic appointee.

Roar of "Ayes" Greets Vote

"I believe that when the President is right we should uphold him. The actions of the Pendergast Machine have been such that they deserve the condemnation of decent citizens. In this instance, the President is standing for clean government, and he has nominated a man who has demonstrated his worth and his courage."

When Mr. Milligan's name came to a vote a roar of "ayes" from the Senate confirmed the appointment. Senator Truman insists he voted against Mr. Milligan, but from the gallery his "no," if it occurred, was not audible.

The question of Mr. Milligan's appointment transcends party politics and goes to the heart of one of the difficulties of the New Deal, which has drawn much support from boss-ridden Democratic city organizations, like Tammany, the Hague-dominated Jersey City, and the Pendergast Machine in Kansas City.

There has been no more "regular" New Deal supporter in Congress than Senator Truman; the record discloses practically no Roosevelt legislation he has not backed. Yet he has been rewarded now with the re-appointment of the man who is hacking at the very foundations of the Pendergast Machine. His charge on the Senate floor that Milligan was sending "innocent men" to prison and pursuing "Hitler-Stalin" tactics was received in stony silence. Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, Senator Truman's colleague, rose

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Austria Begs for Aid; Sees Time Still to Act

Britain Is Unwilling to Assume Initiative, Eden Declares

Germany's move for greater control over Austria has brought European statesmen to a state of ferment which is in no wise lessened by the coming statement of Herr Hitler next Sunday.

First impressions that London and Paris had acquiesced in the moves are contradicted by today's reports which represent both Governments as greatly concerned at the turn of events, although the Italian Government professes complete satisfaction.

British Foreign Secretary Eden states that the League has "certain duties in respect of Austria's integrity" and adds that Britain will act with others, but not take the initiative.

So far, the British and French, beyond asking for information from Berlin, have not launched a protest, although such is understood to be under consideration.

Chancellor Schuschnigg, whose new Germanophile Minister of the Interior, Seyss-Inquart, has hastened to Berlin to consult with Herr Hitler, is endeavoring to recapture as much influence as possible from the National Socialists by giving increasing power to some of his own nominees in the Cabinet.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 17 — Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria has informed the British Government that if Britain and France give him sufficient support he believes that he can still avert the Nazification of Austria, according to information from an unimpeachable source here.

This fact forms the background for a preliminary British move made yesterday when Foreign Secretary

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© International

Dr. Edmund Glaise-Horstenau

Pro-German Minister Without Portfolio in the New Austrian Cabinet, Appointed by Chancellor Schuschnigg at the Demand of Germany. He Was Formerly Minister of the Interior in Austria

Czech Trade Treaty Plans At Standstill

Agents of Country Say U. S. Asks More Than Can Be Granted

Leave for Home

Meanwhile Negotiations for an Agreement With Britain Continue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Negotiations of a trade treaty with Czechoslovakia have temporarily broken down, it was disclosed here today.

The experts sent to the United States by the Czech Government have returned to their homeland with word that the United States Government will require more concessions than they were prepared to offer.

Extensive hearings on the proposed agreement with Czechoslovakia were held here last fall. Chief opposition came from New England shoe manufacturers who were anxious lest competition from inexpensive shoes made by the Bata Company in Czechoslovakia might hurt their business.

State Department officials are hopeful that the Czech delegation will come back later with more to trade. Since the trade agreements are "reciprocal" in nature, each side must be ready to "give and take" to each other's satisfaction before a treaty can be concluded.

Visited Czechoslovakia

Two representatives of the United States Tariff Commission recently went to Czechoslovakia in response to a Senate resolution to study the differences in the cost of production of shoes in that country and the United States. Opponents of the Czech treaty have insisted that this report of these emissaries be published before the trade agreement is concluded but technically the two have no connection.

Meanwhile the final dates for filing briefs in connection with the proposed trade agreement with Great Britain drew near. February 19 is the deadline for filing of written statements in connection with first list of some 200 articles which will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions.

Inclusion in the list does not necessarily mean that concessions are proposed for that article. Concessions ultimately granted may cover articles as described in the list or may be limited to certain specific commodities or groups of commodities falling within the limits of the descriptive phraseology of the list.

Later Deadline

A later deadline—February 26—has been fixed for the submission of briefs on a shorter supplemental list published after the original one. Public hearings on the British trade agreement are scheduled to begin March 14.

A British Government delegation of nine trade experts was scheduled to leave yesterday for this country to take part in the negotiations.

New England representatives, especially the Republicans, have recently been keeping the halls of Congress ringing with denunciations of all possible concessions that might be granted on British products competing with articles manufactured in New England. Protests received from manufacturers back home have led them to sweepingly denounce the whole trade agreements program. They have been joined by Representatives from western wool-growing districts and from certain other eastern manufacturing centers.

In the hardest spot at the present time are such staunch New Dealers as Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, who wants to stand by the Administration in its effort to break the log-jam in world trade, but whose joos in Congress are threatened if they do not listen to the pleas of business men in their district.

One outgrowth of the present tense situation has been the renewal of a proposal that Congress be empowered to pass upon the trade treaties. Sole power to negotiate the agreements was first given the President during the fast-moving days of 1933. The act has been renewed once.

To give Congress this veto power is the last thing those in charge of drawing up the treaties want.

Correct English: Yale to Teach It With $500,000 Gift

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Sometime in the future Yale University will receive $500,000 with the expressed wish that it do something to further the study of correct English.

Fifty years ago when the late Neil Gray, of Oswego, N. Y., was studying engineering at Sheffield School, Yale University, he was impressed by an instructor who constantly hammered away at his students to get the facts and convey them in precise language.

Mr. Gray was graduated in 1890, became a manufacturer of machinery, and retired 15 years ago in wealth. His will was filed for probate in Surrogate Court at Oswego yesterday. Richard J. Turk, attorney of the estate, said he left over $500,000 in trust with the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, New York, the income to go to his sister, Mrs. Frederic De Peyster Townsend of Mystic, Conn.

Upon her passing the money will go to Yale without restriction, but Mr. Gray, the attorney said, expressed the wish the University use the money to further "the studying of a correct and definite expression of the English language in all departments to help each one get the facts and be right."

"He seemed convinced there was a lot of lost motion in langauge and a lot of actual misunderstanding between people because frequently they are unable to say precisely what they mean," Mr. Turk said. "He apparently felt that scientific accuracy could be carried over into language so ideas and facts could be properly conveyed."

The lawyer said Mr. Gray was an amateur efficiency expert and always had sought the latest and best methods of eliminating waste motion in his plant.

Texas Shines as Bright Spot On Nation's Industrial Map

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—As 1938 gets under full headway, Texas marks a bright spot on the country's economic map, it is indicated by commercial reports compiled by State and other research agencies.

Farm cash income for 1937 totaled $460,983,000, a gain of more than $61,000,000 over 1936, with cotton and wheat, despite low prices, accounting for gains of $47,500,000 and nearly $23,000,000 respectively, the State Department of Agriculture has announced.

In December alone, the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research reports, farmers had total receipts from their products of $26,131,000, a gain of almost $5,000,000 over December, 1936, and an increase of more than $3,000,000 over the average for the five year period from 1928 to 1932.

Significant Figures

Since Texas is primarily an agricultural State, the significance of these figures from the standpoint of prosperity for the general public cannot be minimized.

In general industrial activity, too, there was a substantial increase in income as compared with 1936, as 86,.26 workers were employed in 1,735 Texas establishments reporting to the University Bureau, or 3.3 per cent more than in December, 1936, while pay rolls were up 11.1 per cent over December last year.

Ranking with Texas' agricultural industry is petroleum. In December, the Bureau of Business Research index of runs of crude oil to stills stood at 169.4, as compared with 152.8 in December, 1936.

Indicative of the fact that, in the oil industry at least, business is expanding, it is estimated at least $200,000,000 was expended in Texas in the search for new sources of oil. The Railroad Commission, oil regulatory body in this State, granted permits for the drilling of 17,086 new wells last year, scattered throughout 197 of Texas' 254 counties. Of these tests, 11,319 new producers were brought in, each releasing its quota of new money in Texas communities.

$500,000,000 Revenue

With the price of crude petroleum still standing at approximately $1 a barrel, income from Texas-produced oil, being drawn from the earth at the rate of approximately 1,400,000 barrels daily, brings landowners, drillers and others connected with the industry, an aggregate income of approximately $500,000,000 annually.

While ordinarily the prosperity of a community or the State would not be judged by exceptionally large increases in bank deposits, the existing situation in this respect of the banks as a whole in Texas is reflected in the statements of the 415 banking institutions reporting to Zeta Gossett, State Banking Commissioner, as of Dec. 31.

Indicative of increased business expansion in the State is the fact that banks reported total loans and discounts on personal or collateral security as of Dec. 31, of $65,736,339, a gain of $2,384,722 over June 30. Loans secured by real estate dropped $500,000, to a total $7,053,181 on Dec. 31.

Individual deposits totaled $143,299,989, an increase of $10,053,560; time deposits totaled $14,968,649, an increase of $1,356,351; public fund deposits, $7,696,445, an increase of $486,703; and surplus funds $6,207,423, an increase of $563,241.

Bank Resources Gain

Total bank resources as of December 31 were given at $211,750,288, an increase of $11,045,413 over June 30.

"More banks paid dividends in 1937 than during several years previous," Mr. Gossett said. "I doubt if State and National banks in Texas were ever sounder."

It might be pointed out that increased dividends paid by banks indicate they have made more profitable loans, loans for expanding business activities, during 1937 than in 1936.

Despite lower prices for all agricultural commodities, Texas farmers have received more income than last year. That, of itself, would account for a large increase in bank deposits. The increase of deposits last year over the previous year was not regarded by bankers as indicative that the demand for loans was below normal.

'Whittle While You Wait'

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17 (AP)—Whittling posts and scribbling boards will be back in State parks again this year, making a silent appeal for the publicity-minded to spare the trees, picnic tables, trail markers and pavilions.

At springtime, the fancy of a portion of the population turns to thoughts of draping names and addresses over everything that can be written on or carved into. So the idea of whittling posts and scribbling boards was born. George Luker, Superintendent of Parks, claimed success today for the experiment started last year when scribbling boards and whittling posts were placed in seven parks.

The first boards, measuring 14 by 16 inches, lasted a month. They were replaced twice during the season.

Cedar posts seven inches thick were driven into the ground, with four feet of post remaining above earth for the carvers to work on. Eventually the whittlers took them over, and at the end of the season, each had been reduced to a lowly stump, one standing only a few inches high.

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Toscanini Cuts Austrian Trip

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Because of "unsettled conditions in Austria," Arturo Toscanini, Italian conductor, has decided not to participate in the 1938 Salzburg Festival.

Toscanini, who in 1933 cancelled his contract to direct the presentation of the Wagnerian Program at the Bayreuth Festival in Germany because of Nazi repression of Jewish musicians, had participated in the last four Salzburg Festivals.

The festival annually attracts thousands of tourists to Austria. The maestro this year was scheduled to conduct five operas and several concerts at the festival between July 23 and Aug. 31.

Disturbed by news of increasing Nazi influence in the Austrian Cabinet, Toscanini, here to conduct a series of radio concerts, declared in a statement last night:

"Owing to the unsettled conditions in Austria as reported in the American press this week, I have decided to abandon my plans to go to Salzburg for this year's music festival."

Queensland Aids Chinese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—A Citizens' Association of Queensland for the Relief of the Distressed in China has been formed. Many cases of clothing were sent to China by the steamer Nellore, the first to leave this port after the formation of the Association.

Youth Takes Affairs in Hand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Seeking to bring the problems of the younger generation directly and vigorously to the attention of the County Board of Supervisors, the County Youth Commission appointed under county ordinance, scheduled its organization meeting for Feb. 19 in the Hall of Records.

The Board set up the Commission of 15 members in December, for advice on the following problems:

1. Employment, unemployment, and relief.
2. Health and housing.
3. Education, vocational guidance, and apprentice training.
4. Recreation.

The Commission is an outgrowth of a demand made by a group of young persons last summer for a survey of employment in this County. At the time, the group consulted with the WPA, SERA, and County agencies; and after a series of meetings, the Board was persuaded to act. The ordinance provides that the county will supply no direct financial support in the way of salaries or expenses of members, but will cooperate to such an extent that the Commission may carry out a program as follows:

1. Conduct surveys of the actual conditions surrounding the youth of the County in so far as such conditions affect or concern County functions.
2. Organize committees for special research and investigation into such county problems, and in this regard may co-operate with youth organizations throughout the County.
3. Investigate and report on any problem as requested by the Board.

The ordinance provides, further, that the commission "shall not supersede or encroach upon the duties of the Juvenile Court, Probation Officer, Superintendent of Charities, Health Officer, Superintendent of Schools, or any other officer whose duties are prescribed by charter or general law."

The Commission is to make a routine report in writing each January, summarizing its year's work and making any recommendations it may care to.

The 15 members are to serve for one year, with appointments made from a list on which each of the five supervisors may place three names.

Intimate Message From Washington

G. O. P. Hope Seems to Lie in Young Go-Getters and According to Aiken the Fuddy-Duddies Have Got to Go

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 17

By every statistical standard the Anti-New Deal voters of the country are under-represented today in Congress, and the question that follows the deluge of Republican Lincoln day oratory is what is going to be done about it.

Republicans cast over 16,000,000 votes in 1936 against 27,000,000 by Democrats, which is a proportion of roughly 60 per cent. But in the House of Representatives today there are only 90 Republican members, or about 20 per cent of the total; while the Senate handful of 15 Republicans represents a bare 15 per cent of the whole. Obviously, if the Anti-New Deal sentiment represented in the Landon vote of 1936 has not subsided—and there is no reason to suppose it has—the G. O. P. is entitled to a much bigger representation than it has got.

Now this is a serious matter. There are millions of Americans today who heartily dislike the New Deal and who feel they are not getting adequate voice in the Legislature. It is not a question of whether one agrees with their political views or not—it is a question of supplying a reasonable opposition in a two-party system of government, and of giving the minority a proper voice in the deliberations of democracy.

But what is the reason for this small representation? It cannot all be attributed to the legislative unbalance which the American electoral system creates in one party or another after a typical "landslide." No, it goes down primarily to difficulties within the Republican Party itself; difficulties which by common consent were most ably depicted recently in the speech of Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont in New York last Saturday.

Had Better Watch Their Step

It seems plain that the Republicans must either take drastic steps and liberalize their party, or fail, as Governor Aiken bluntly intimates they will fail, to catch the millions of New Deal opposition votes. The Republican Party is badly split; split in the same way—but with more disastrous consequences than the Democrats—between Progressives and Conservatives. A personable presidential candidate and a group of high-sounding platitudes in the platform will not save it from defeat in 1940 if something is not done to face this major obstacle meanwhile.

It is to the national interest, quite irrespective of personal feeling, that there be a strong opposition party in America, and yet the Republicans have lost every two-year election since and including 1930. Even in the days of Harding the nominally Republican Senate was torn between Eastern Conservatives and Western Progressives. The Democrats are divided in somewhat the same way today, but the Conservative Southern Wing is kept in the coalition by such measures as the farm bill which has just passed.

From the Republican side, the matter is acute, because the Committee on Program under Dr. Glenn Frank meets in Chicago just 10 days hence. Now it is fairly obvious that the Republicans cannot make a national come-back until they attract one or both of the two big voting groups, farmers and labor. And it is also known that the big money-givers of the party have been strongly opposed in the past both to subsidies to agriculture and to the National Labor Relations Act, not forgetting frequent outcry against the Hull tariff program.

Plenty of Room Between New Deal

It seems to be plain common sense for the Republicans to face this problem now and frankly yield the leadership to the Progressive wing within their membership. This wing is a long way to the right of the New Deal. Most opponents of Mr. Roosevelt agree that there must be some form of social control and that economic centralization of power must be checked. The virtue of the Aiken address is that it did not attempt to straddle the issue but burst forth with uncomfortable truths, and placed them where they can be discussed. As the Vermonter indicated, a platform of hate is not enough. There must be a yielding of the Republican purse-string group to the vigorous younger element. The Aikens, the Lodges, the Deweys; and the ultra conservatives might as well recognize that the yielding must be whole-souled and complete to be effective.

Dr. Frank's committee of 217 members, comprises only four men listed as "labor leaders," although organized labor has never been so potent politically as today. The only nationally known figure of the four is William L. Hutcheson, head of the Carpenters' Union who engaged in fisticuffs with John L. Lewis at the Atlantic City convention, and whose very presence is anathema to the 4,000,000 C. I. O. members. The other three are John J. Eagan, Secretary of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor; Daniel McLean, head of the New England Ironworkers' Union, and Michael Kennedy, Business Representative of Local 134, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Chicago, who is understood to be withdrawing from the committee.

These facts speak for themselves. They are not put down in malice. Governor Aiken referred to them, and they are repeated here simply to show the big obstacles which Republicans face in their task of regeneration.

There is a vast field for Republican increase in the country today, but to prosper it must have youth, ardor and progressivism. Some of us thought we saw it for a few minutes the other day when Senator Lodge spoke in the housing bill debate. Others caught a glimpse of it in Governor Aiken's speech, or the activities of Mr. Dewey in New York. But in any event, it is this side of the party which must dominate; it is here that the hope lies.

In the Boston Section:

Gas Company says new rate favors small consumers.

Curley must pay $30,000 to City of Boston in General Equipment case.

Salary cuts in 50-year retirement a feature of police report recommendations.

U. S. Circuit Cout rules against Federal "fishing expeditions" in alleged graft cases.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Large Share of High Incomes Reported Spent on Clothing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One family out of every 10 in the $500-to-$1000 yearly salary class here reports the upkeep of a car. At the same time, it is disclosed that a majority of the families in this wage class fail to make both ends meet. These facts are revealed in a "candid camera" portrait of the spending habits of Chicagoans, made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

With records kept by 2,635 non-relief families of this city for 12 months in 1925 and 1936, the Bureau gives out findings, the first part of a national study which it is carrying on as a WPA project, along with other Federal bureaus and the National Resources Committee. The Chicago study pictures the expenditures of many types of family, and represents all income groups from the bottom up to $10,000 a year.

Families whose total income fell between $500 and $1000 a year incurred a deficit; and surprising to learn, one-third of the families in this group managed to eat, clothe themselves and get shelter on their meager income. Of families at the income level of $2,500 to $3,000, 25 per cent got into debt, through inability to stretch their income to fit their demands. Families in the lowest income group found it necessary to disburse 80 per cent of their intake on bare essentials—food, shelter and clothing, while families in the upper brackets spent only 55 per cent of their incomes on the three essentials.

Families with the smallest incomes spent some of their resources for automobiles, and as income increased, automobile ownership went steadily upward. Among families of business and professional workers with incomes of $5000 or more, nine out of 10 reported automobile ownership, and about one-third said they had bought a car within the year.

Maintaining an automobile takes an increasingly large share of the family income as the family's means increase, the study shows. In other words, the more you earn, the more you spend on your car. The lowest income spent .6 per cent of its total income on automobile upkeep, while the group with an income of $7,500 to $10,000 spent 9.8 per cent.

Families in the lowest group spent 5.5 per cent for clothes. Amusement and recreation took 1.4 per cent, and education took .2 per cent. Reading took 1.1 per cent.

Education increased in percentage steadily, so that while the lowest income group spent only .2 per cent, the highest income class spent 3.4 per cent of its much larger yearly living for this purpose.

A striking difference was found in the food and clothing columns. As income increased, the percentage spent on food grew smaller and smaller. But the proportion devoted to clothes steadily increased.

The housing curve bore out what housing experts have been saying, that poor people have to spend too large a share of their income for shelter. The families with the most income spent only about 16 per cent of their annual receipts for rent or the equivalent, while those with barely enough to get along on spent 34.5 per cent. But the well-to-do families spent on the average six times as much for their shelter as the poorest families. The reduction was only in proportion to total income.

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English Labor Party Wins in By-Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 17—A Labor Party victory in a Parliamentary by-election at Ipswich showed an unexpected turnover, converting a Conservative majority of 7,250 votes into a Labor majority of 3,160.

Government circles attribute their discomfiture to the personal element, Labor having had a strong candidate in Richard S. Stokes, the leading local industrialist, whereas the Conservatives relied upon a comparative stranger in Henry U. Willink. Another factor has been the attitude of Liberals, who before the war were largely dominant in Ipswich and who so lately as 1929 assembled 10,559 voters for their own candidate. Since then the Liberals have been only gradually swinging over to the Labor camp, into which on this occasion they were increasingly shepherded by Mr. Lloyd George, who took a keen interest in the contest.

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Goodwill Flight Crosses Equator And Nears Peru

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 17 (AP)—Six big bombers on a good will mission to Buenos Aires thundered across the equator today on a non-stop flight from Miami to Lima, Peru.

The U. S. Army Air Corps planes sped down from the Canal Zone at a 200-mile-an-hour clip but later encountered stiff head winds which reduced their speed one-fourth. They reached the equator, about 800 miles from Lima, at 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time).

When the ships were reported 430 miles south of Colon at 9 a. m., army officers here estimated their speed average at 200 m. p. h. and figured the squadron would complete its 2,695-mile jump about 2:30 p. m.

The commercial air route from Miami to Lima is 3,132 miles and although the planes expected to "cut some corners," the hop if completed will set a new distance mark for Army Air Corps mass flights.

To Stop at Lima

At Lima the huge "flying fortresses" will stop overnight before undertaking another 2,532-mile non-stop flight to Buenos Aires, where they will take part in exercises at the inauguration of President-elect Roberto M. Ortiz of Argentina.

They left the Municipal Airport at Miami at 12:55 a. m., today and disappeared in the darkness to the south. Regularly they radioed their progress to the army field here.

At 2 a. m. they were over Cuba. Radio messages were exchanged between Lieut. Col. Robert Olds and Secretary of War Woodring as the craft reached the open Caribbean.

A 20-mile headwind slowed them down until they were far over the sea. Then they ran clear of it and their speed jumped to 234 statute miles an hour. They passed about 150 miles west of Jamaica.

Forty-nine officers and men were on the flight, the most ambitious non-stop mass formation the army has ever undertaken. One officer is Lieut. Torgil Wold, meteorologist who prepared weather reports from information radioed by Pan American Airways, whose facilities were used.

Although all arrangements were made for the non-stop flight, the airmen were prepared to land at France Field, Canal Zone, or Santiago, Chile, should weather conditions cause dangerous flying.

Rainy Season On

Lieut. D. R. Gibbs, spokesman, pointed out that the rainy season is on in the tropics and the exact conditions to be encountered south of Panama were not known at the takeoff. Each plane carried 2,400 gallons of gasoline, weighing seven tons. With their crews and equipment the bombers weighed about 20 tons each. No military equipment was aboard.

Lieutenant Gibbs said each plane carried its regular crew and supplies. The only things placed aboard them especially for this flight were lunch boxes, thermos jugs, chocolate bars and milk tablets. Ordinarily aboard each plane are two rubber life rafts with a capacity of five men each, life vests for each man, flare pistols, two radio sets for sending and receiving and a radio homing device.

The planes have wingspreads of 105 feet and are 75 feet in length. Their normal radius with full military load is 10 hours flying, and their cruising speed is around 200 miles an hour.

Hours Bill Again Up In S. C. Legislature

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 17 (AP)—The Legislature considered today a measure which would limit work in textile mills to a 40-hour, five-day week, until May, 1939, and carry 30-day imprisonment and fines up to $100 on employers for each violation.

The Conference Committee last year was unable to agree on the bill. The House approved a 40-hour proposal, and the Senate voted for 48 hours.

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Development of Civilization Unfolds in Buffalo Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 17—With a series of talks by the directors of several museums, the Knox Hall of Primitive Races and the Knox Hall of Civilization, two of the 13 main exhibit halls at the Buffalo Museum of Science, were formally opened at a preview last night.

Dr. Carlos E. Cummings, the Museum Director, under whose supervision the exhibits have been installed, described the halls succinctly in discussing the opening.

The Museum itself, he pointed out, is arranged like a book, with each exhibit hall a separate chapter, complete in itself. All the halls taken together tell the entire fascinating story of natural science in sequence, beginning with the constitution of matter and ending with civilization.

"How the extremes of ease and difficulty of living affect the progress of the human race," he said, "is the theme of the Hall of Primitive Races. Here the visitor sees the methods of life among primitive people who have remained primitive because the conditions under which they live prevent progress.

Contrasting Groups

"A series of Lilliputian groups depicts the everyday life of primitive peoples from the Arctic Circle to the Tropics and as far south as the southernmost tip of South America. Primitive races of the Eastern Hemisphere are contrasted with those of the Western. The articles they use, their tools, their methods of wresting a living under all conditions in which man can exist, explain themselves.

In the Hall of Civilization is outlined the story of human progress.

"Here is the rise of basketry and pottery, the development of tools from bits of chipped stone to steel; the improvement of transportation from back pack to wheels; the simple mechanical principles that underly our machine age; the invention and improvement of the written word; a glimpse of civilization of other ages; the cultures based upon different types of agriculture; transportation on water and land; modern domestic animals, and improved fruits and vegetables. All are treated in striking miniature groups that bring home all the phases of modern culture and how they have arisen.

"In the Modern City Group, epitomizing the Hall, is found man, fitted by generations of experience to forget himself and his problems as a unit and become a useful member of society, eminently prepared for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"The connected story of science, told by the various exhibit halls in the museum, culminates in this final chapter, the Knox Hall of Civilization."

Communications: Vital Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—That vast issues are at stake in the empire of American communications, became increasingly evident in the rapid fire of questions put to Raymond C. Kramer, co-trustee of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company in the continuing hearings before the joint session of the Federal Communications Commission and State Public Utility Commissioners on the matter of an increase in rates for domestic radio-telegraph carriers.

Under the circumstances, the conferences at the White House of several distinguished financiers this week, one of them the partner of former directors of the great Postal system, and the second, with a broad interest in the electrical field, aroused the interest of those who are familiar with the intimate relationship of radio, telegraphs, and Wall Street.

The final question of the second day of the present hearing, put to Mr. Kramer by the special assistant to the Attorney General, Robert M. Cooper, was therefore of special interest. Mr. Cooper is present on behalf of the Department of Justice and other executive departments, many of them with costs of from half a million to upward of a million dollars a year in communications. But he inquired of the witness whether he did not feel that the Government should consider and balance in its decision the losses and possibly unprofitable branches of the Postal against the integrity and autonomy of a great national system.

Taxpayers Have Stake

Few persons probably appreciate that the American taxpayers, as represented by the appropriations made annually by Congress to various Government bureaus, have a great stake in this present issue of increased telegraph rates. To give only three illustrations, and not of necessity those of the greatest financial importance, the U. S. Bureau of Air Commerce is preparing to spend around a million dollars this coming fiscal year of 1939 to maintain needed radio and weather services for safe aviation on its circuits, for traffic control, and the like.

The use of leased telegraph lines for aerological reports, as well as ship reports by radio that are handled by the U. S. Weather Bureau for mariners, aviators, farmers and others, costs the nation around half a million dollars a year. The State Department, which lives with one ear glued to the telegraph that connects it with distant contacts of diplomatic action, found it necessary to spend $271,000 for such information coming by wire or cable in 1937; and that foreign wars present a hidden tax on the American taxpayer may be indicated by the fact that with the increase of news from China and Spain, there was included in this sum more than $70,000 from the preceding year of 1936.

Questioned on Postal

Most of the testimony today before the FCC was directed toward the progress of affairs in the Postal Telegraph System, through the sharp questioning of Percival Jackson, on behalf of the Postal Bondholders Advisory Group, a minority organization. The witness, Mr. Kramer, testified that wholesale closing of offices did not effect a saving in such an organization, and that a very complete study of the entire question had been made by Sanderson and Porter, at a cost of upwards of $75,000.

Efforts by the minority representative to have this report, which is now filed in the U. S. District Court of the Southern District, in New York, were strenuously opposed by Alexander B. Royce, counsel for the Postal interests and by Mr. Kramer on the grounds that the situation has radically changed from the time when the report was compiled.

The question of "merger" raised its head several times, and was rushed back to the dog-house by a chorus of objections from opposing counsel, of whom Ralph Kimball was the most clearly voiced in the tumult on behalf of the various radiotelegraph concerns. It was pointed out by Chairman Walker that the question was one for Congress to decide, and the discussion shifted to the ever-present question of "why did the telegraph companies decide on 15 per cent rather than some other figure."

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Each Cayuga Paid $5 by U. S. Under A Colonial Treaty

BRANTFORD, Ont., Feb. 17 (CP)—Major E. P. Randle, superintendent of the Indian Office, has handed out crisp, new $5 bills to each member of the Cayuga Indian Tribe.

The money, totalling $3,800, was the annual payment from the United States Government, paid through the Dominion Department of Indian Affairs.

During the American Revolution, George Washington promised the Cayugas $2,000 a year for life if they remained neutral. During the War of 1812, payments were stopped. Subsequent negotiations with the Canadian Government resulted in a cash payment of $100,000, interest from which is paid to the tribe annually.

Wildlife Institute Re-elects Officers

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 17 (AP)—The American Wildlife Institute re-elected all its officers yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Trustees in conjunction with the third annual North American Wildlife Conference here.

Officers are: Frederick C. Walcott, Hartford, Conn., President; F. B. Davis, Jr., New York, Vice President; T. E. Doremus, Wilmington, Del., Treasurer; Herbert L. Pratt, New York, Board Chairman; Eltinge F. Warner, New York, board vice-chairman; Frederic Eqing, Sheldon, S. C., Executive Committee Chairman; Aldo Leopold, Madison, Wis., Technical Committee Chairman, and Henry P. Davis, Washington, D. C., Secretary.

Dr. Arthur A. Allen, Professor of Ornithology at Cornell University, was elected President of the Wildlife Society, national professional organization of wildlife managers, teachers, administrators, and research experts.

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Italy and Navy Expand Together

People Face Sacrifices to Meet Heavy Costs of Enlarged Fleet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Conclusive evidence that Premier Mussolini wants to achieve absolute supremacy in the Mediterranean Sea over the normal British or French strength becomes clear as the new Italian naval building program announced Jan. 7, is studied. It includes an addition to the Italian naval force of ships aggregating more than 120,000 tons, this being the largest construction program yet undertaken by this country.

The new ships will weigh heavily on the overburdened Italian taxpayers. Over $260,000,000 according to estimates made by experts, will have to be found to meet the cost of construction, and 'many more millions as well for the ships' equipment.

Since the Government cannot impose fresh taxes, the money will have to be raised from other sources—possibly a new capital levy. There can be no doubt that the sacrifices asked of the Nation will be accepted by the Italian people in a spirit of discipline and patriotism.

The new vessels to be built include two 35,000-ton capital ships, 12 2,000-ton flotilla leaders and a large number of submarines. The program will be completed in the next three or four years.

Estimated Strength in 1942

Assuming that no further extension to the present building program is made during the next few years, the Italian Navy by 1942 will consist of:

Four capital ships of 35,000 tons of the Littorio type.

Four battleships of 24,000 tons of the Cavour modernized type.

Seven cruisers of 10,000 tons.

Twelve cruisers of 5000 to 8000 tons.

Twelve large flotilla leaders.

Twelve smaller flotilla leaders of 2000 tons.

Twenty large destroyers.

Twenty-four smaller destroyers.

Thirty-two torpedo-boats for the high seas.

More than 100 submarines.

These are, all ships which will have been built or remodernized since 1928.

It is obvious that the Duce has embarked on this huge naval building program because he wants to remedy the unfavorable strategical position of Italy in the Mediterranean. The conquest of Ethiopia has raised many fresh problems for Italy. The communications between the mother country and the Empire are not safe, since the Suez Canal is in the hands of a foreign Power which Italy, rightly or wrongly, holds to be her rival.

More Territory to Defend

Italy must therefore possess a strong navy and be in a position to ensure communications between the mainland and her possessions in East Africa. Moreover, since the establishment of the Rome-Berlin axis and its extension to Tokyo, Italy has been anxious to demonstrate her value as a potential ally. As a Great Power with over-seas possessions, she feels she is entitled to an oceanic navy capable of operating on the high seas.

By 1942 Italy will possess eight battleships. They are the two 35,000-ton capital ships launched in 1937, the Littorio and the Vittorio Veneto; the two similar ships whose construction has been now announced; four 23,000-ton battleships, the Conte di Cavour, Giulio Cesare, Duilio and Andrea Doria.

The two 35,000-ton ships are armed with nine 15-inch and 12 6-inch guns and have a speed of 30 knots. They were scheduled for delivery this year, but their completion was delayed owing to the lack of raw materials during the period of sanctions. They will be completed in the second half of 1939.

The four battleships of the Cavour and Duilio classes are pre-war vessels, but have been recently completely remodernized. They have had 50 feet added to their bows and their speed increased by five knots to 27 knots. They are armed with 10 new 12.6-inch guns.

Fast Cruisers Built

The seven 10,000-ton cruisers are of the Washington type; they were launched between 1929 and 1933, are armed with eight 9-inch guns and are capable of 35 knots. The 12 cruisers of 5000 to 8000 tons were launched between 1931 and 1937; their speed reaches 37 knots; they are armed with eight six-inch guns, except for the two most recent ones which have 10.

The 12 new destroyers that are to be constructed will bring Italy's strength in this type of ships to about 150 vessels, built and building, or to a grand total of about 270 torpedo craft of all types, including the small motor torpedo boats (Mas), coastal torpedo boats and escort vessels.

Italy's total number of submarines, built and building, is not known. A large number were hurriedly built before and during the Ethiopian War, when the danger of complications in the Mediterranean was very real. Italy has now in service or under construction, according to figures available here, 146 submarines. This is one of the strongest, if not the strongest, submarine fleet in the world.

Italians Feel Pinch Of Trade Barriers

By the Associated Press

Rome, Feb. 17

A yearning for fewer trade restrictions is becoming evident among many Italian merchants who feel the pinch of the economic self-sufficiency program's effect on foreign commerce.

A canvass of the reactions of business men toward the policy of import quotas has just been made by the Fascist Confederation of Merchants. It is understood to have disclosed a widespread sentiment in favor of a more liberal policy.

Trade statistics for 1937 strengthened the misgivings of Italians in the import and export business. Both imports and exports were greater last year than in 1936, but the balance was increasingly in Italy's disfavor.

Control of Mediterranean With Access to Colonies Dictates Policies

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Astronomer Concedes That Sun Is 'Pretty Fair' Star After All

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 17 (AP)—Dr. Adrian van Maanen, for whom a star is named, produced figures yesterday to show that the sometimes belittled sun is really a "pretty fair" star.

Taking an arc of 10 parsecs—192,000,000,000,000 (192 trillion) miles to you—as a radius from the sun, Dr. van Maanen, astronomer of the Carnegie Institution's Mt. Wilson Observatory, said he had listed and classified 160 stars. Of these only 20 were brighter than the sun.

Among Brightest Stars

Vega, the brightest, gives off 50 times as much light as the sun. Wolf-359, the faintest star known, sheds only one fifty-thousandth as much.

Of course, if anybody wants to go out farther than 10 parsecs, the astronomer said, there is Canopus, 80,000 times as brilliant as the sun. And really reaching out in space to other star systems, there are a couple of super novae, "exploding stars," which reduce the sun to near the insignificance of a tallow candle flame.

On the other hand, by narrowing the radius to five parsecs, Dr. van Maanen found 67 per cent of the stars were 100 times fainter than the sun. The astronomer found that of the 160 stars he observed, 39 were companion stars—that is, they help make up a system. He counted 20 sets of twins, or binaries; eight triplets, one set of quadruplets—but no quintuplets.

Three of these stars are "white dwarfs," only a dozen and a half of which are known. One, the companion of Sirius, is estimated to weigh about a ton to the cubic inch. Another of this group was discovered by and named after Dr. van Maanen.

Emit Great Energy

"Their temperatures are high," he said, speaking of the white dwarfs, "hence they send out a large amount of energy per square mile of their surface. Since their luminosities are low, they must be small in size, with diameters only one to three times that of the earth.

"Their masses also are small, ranging probably from one tenth of, to equality with, that of the sun. Their densities turn out to be astonishingly high, 50,000 to perhaps 400,000 times that of water."

Dr. van Maanen and others have found only one star for every 13.5 cubic parsecs in the area approximately two hundred million million miles from the sun, "but we infer that, in reality, there may even be one star in every five cubic parsecs."

So if, or when, all the near-by stars are found, the new ones are likely to be pretty dim, and the sun, as a star, will stack up even better than it does now.

Kansas Looks to Its Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Although the Kansas winter wheat acreage sown last fall is estimated as the largest ever sown in the state, it is to the oil under the wheat that many farmers are looking for their most substantial cash incomes.

Many who once depended entirely on the sale of their grain are now receiving royalty checks every month for the oil pumped from their properties. Regardless of dust storms, dry weather, and other conditions affecting the wheat crop, farmers near the oil fields are paying off debts and putting money in the bank.

It is estimated that last year $385,000 was paid in lease rentals and royalties to farmers. There is no expense to the farmer when oil is found on his farm, and he automatically receives credit for one-eighth of every barrel turned in to the pipe lines. Most of the land is leased at $1 an acre. About 90 per cent of the farms in Barton and surrounding counties have been leased.

Just 45 years ago the first Kansas oil well was drilled in Neodesha. Since that time the number has increased to 594 gassers with a combined open flow of 4,235,764,000 cubic feet daily.

With Kansas oil bringing from $1 to $1.25 a barrel, the value of oil production during 1937 is estimated at $80,000,000. So much more oil is now available in Kansas than the market can absorb that the state corporation commission has restricted the output to about one-fifteenth the potential capacity of the wells. With Oklahoma production declining, however, it is believed that Kansas will soon have an increase in the market demand. New marketing headquarters were opened, Jan. 19, in Kansas City by the Skelly Oil Company.

That tilling of the soil has not entirely surrendered to drilling is proved by the fact that the 1937 harvested acreage of 13,172,000 acres of wheat was the largest since 1931, and the estimated cash income from wheat was $133,300,000. The entire farm income in cash was $343,144,000, including receipts from sale of crops, livestock and livestock products, and governmental and benefit payments. According to H. L. Collins, federal agricultural statistician, this increase is due to the large wheat crop selling at higher prices and the higher price of livestock.

Court Curbs 44-Hour Law

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 17 (AP)—An injunction restraining the State of Pennsylvania from enforcing its new 44-hour work week law was granted yesterday by Dauphin County Court. The ruling was worded in a way which is interpreted as extending immunity from the provisions of the Act to all tax payers now affected by it.

The law, enacted by the 1937 Legislature was effective as of Dec. 1, but enforcement was delayed until Jan. 1 to permit industries to arrange to conform.

It provides a flat maximum of five and a half days weekly and eight hours daily for all workers, both men and women, with very meager exemptions available upon authorization of the Secretary of Labor and Industry. Industries with longer hours have contended that the law would put them out of business, because they could not compete with concerns in other states permitting long hours.

More than 800 firms have undertaken legal fights against the law, and these had already been exempted from immediate compliance.

The injunction was granted in a taxpayers suit brought by C. W. Miller, a central Pennsylvania grocer.

Judge W. C. Sheely, who heard the case, said in his decision that the injunction would remain in effect "until further hearing or a further order" of this court.

The court instructed the Pennsylvania Industrial Board which administers the Act to refrain from "employing their time or the time of their employees or representatives and from spending or causing to be expended any of the funds of the Commonwealth for the enforcement of the Act."

A state appeal to the Supreme Court is expected as a matter of course.

Pennsylvania has a 44-hour work week exclusively for women which went into effect last September. It has not been challenged.

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Five Federal Departments Said to Need $130,071,105

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—A recommendation for a $130,071,105 appropriation to run the State, Justice, Commerce and Labor Departments and the Federal Judiciary in the year starting July 1 reached the House today from its Appropriations Committee.

The total represents an increase of $2,172,799 over the appropriations for the present year, although it is $1,838,546 less than the Budget Bureau suggested.

The inclusion of funds to pay obligations made under Commerce Department contracts for the installation of additional air-navigation aids accounted for $2,000,000 of the increase. The Commerce Department was the only one for which the committee approved more than the Budget Bureau recommended.

Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, told the Committee that Secretary of Labor Perkins will call a conference of large employers to discuss the question of employing older people.

"The re-employment of older workers," he said, "is one of the most difficult problems we have to face. We cannot legislate about it. We cannot make somebody hire a man if he does not want to do so. . . ."

Congress learned the population of the United States may reach the stabilization point—where births equal deaths—many years in advance of the normal time for a "new" country to do so. William L. Austin, Director of the Census Bureau, told a House Appropriations Subcommittee that economic conditions, birth control, the number of women at work and related factors were responsible.

Birth registration has been falling off for a number of years, Mr. Austin said, while the number of deaths has been increasing. He declined, however, to predict when the two would be equal, asserting the trend had not been given sufficient study. Congress also learned the Labor Department has an informal agreement with Canada which permits aliens illegally in this country to enter the Dominion to try to obtain the required visas.

President Is Urged To Ease Arms Ban For Loyalist Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Over the signature of 60 prominent Americans, including Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State in the Hoover Administration, and William E. Dodd, who resigned as Ambassador to Germany this year, President Roosevelt was memorialized yesterday to ease the embargo on arms for Loyalist Spain.

The petition and its accompanying letter was made public by the Rt. Rev. Robert L. Paddock, chairman of the Friends of Spanish Democracy. It argues from the standpoint that the present Administration policy toward Spain has only served to prolong a war "fraught with great danger to democratic institutions," and that the peace of the United States would not be jeopardized by amendment of the Neutrality Act as proposed by the signatories "in accord with well-recognized principles of international law and historic American foreign policy."

"If there were any who believed at the time the Neutrality Act was passed," the letter reads, "that its application to Spain and the consequent embargo upon the shipment of arms to the Government would encourage other powers to withdraw from further assistance to the rebels, events have shown such beliefs wholly unfounded.

"Moreover, the real effort of the embargo has been to shift the relationship of forces in favor of the insurgents.

"This is not all. The insurgents have been openly dependent upon the aid of Germany and Italy. The United States has, while prohibiting the shipment of war materials to Spain, continued to trade in these war materials with the supporters of the insurgents.

"The result has been that the balance of international forces has been shifted in favor of the insurgents. Aid to the insurgents is aid to Germany and Italy, which support them. Thus, it is the embargo against Spain which helps the international forces which are moving toward world war."

Cleveland Studies Wild Life Indoors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A novel idea for winter nature study, whereby one can follow nature "trails" without even going outdoors, has been developed by the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. Within its building, the Museum has established a bird trail, tree trail, insect trail and winter sky trail.

The bird trail is typical of how the plan has been worked out. Participants are given printed forms with clues to certain birds they are to find and identify, clues such as "a bird bigger than a robin, shaped like a chicken and with white on the sides of the head." Then they are instructed to find the largest and smallest birds in the room and name them.

The United Cakes of America

A Cake as Large as the United States
Each State a White Cake With Chocolate Frosting

Formula Sought To End Deadlock On Pay-Hour Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The House got plans under way today for a compromise on the deadlocked wage-hour bill shortly after passing the $250,000,000 relief bill, designed to meet a "desperate and immediate" need.

A new and greatly shortened wage bill is in prospect designed by the New Deal to give a compensating advantage to city workers roughly parallel to the aid given farmers by the law signed yesterday by Mr. Roosevelt.

As to the relief bill, it passed the House yesterday 351 to 23, after advocates had explained its purpose of adding 500,000 newly unemployed to work-relief rolls. Expressed differently, the bill would enable the WPA to enter March with 2,500,000 at work instead of 1,800,000, the previously scheduled figure. The Senate will be asked to concur next week.

Rival substitutes for the deadlocked wage-hour bill are being proposed by Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the Labor Committee, and Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, member of the same committee. Both Chairman Norton and Mr. Ramspeck called on President Roosevelt last week. The Chief Executive is pressing for passage of some form of bill, though he has not indicated what compromise he favors.

The Norton substitute would provide for a single administrator with the advice of a nine-man Labor Board, which would make recommendations for wage-hour standards for respective industries after preliminary hearings. The "40-40 standards"—40 cents an hour minimum and 40 hours a week maximum—would be retained, with differentials between sections and industries fixed by the administrator, who would thus have great power.

The details of the Ramspeck version differ materially, it is understood, but he is keeping his own counsel. The Committee met today and scheduled another meeting next week.

When the substitute is adopted it must run the same difficulties in the House that faced and overwhelmed its predecessor. First there is the Rules Committee, dominated by a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans, and after that the House itself. The Senate has already passed the wage-hour bill.

They're B'ilin' Maple Sap In No'th Ca'lina Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANNER ELK, N. C., Feb. 17—Maple sirup is boiling on homemade brick furnaces here, and every available "sugar tree" is being tapped for an old and famous industry of the mountain region—the making of maple sirup and maple sugar.

During the last two weeks, the nights have been cold, with the thermometer just below freezing, while the days have been warm and sunny. To those familiar with the art of making maple sirup, that is the signal for the tapping of trees, the marshalling of helpers, and building fires under the big boiling vats.

A visitor to Banner Elk would find that the maple sirup industry is by no means confined to the New England states and Canada. On the Lees-McRae College farm is one of the largest sugar maple groves used for this industry in Western North Carolina. The Maple orchard, as it is known, is situated on a sunny slope near Grandfather Orphanage and the College, and contains more than 100 trees. Due to the fact that maple brings a high price as timber, the giant sugar maples that were once found on almost every hillside are fast disappearing from the mountains, and this orchard is one of the few left, intact.

The trees are estimated to be between 100 and 150 years old, and for 25 years the grove has been owned by the college and utilized for the making of maple sugar and sirup. The college also owns a maple grove on Sugar Mountain—a high peak named for the sugar maples which once covered it—and one several miles from the College in the Elk River Valley.

In past years, more than 85 gallons of sirup have been made at the college during a single year. Last year, however, none was made, as the weather during February and March, the two best months, was exceptionally warm. Like the buckwheat flour, craft products, and products of the farm, the sirup provides a source of income for the college. Maple sirup and maple sugar, once staple "sweetin" in the mountain homes, are now highly prized delicacies, and orders for them are received from everywhere. College authorities say that the number of orders often exceeds the supply.

The maple sirup industry is an old one in America, and is thought to have been learned from the Indians, who called the months during which the sap is obtained the "Sugar Making Moon." It is, therefore, probable that Indians who camped here long ago were the first who made maple sirup in this section of the mountains, and that the present-day industry is being engaged in on the very hillsides where the Red Men once gathered maple sap.

Big Cake Is Baked Into Map of Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An edible map of the United States, composed of 48 chocolate cake states and put together in the manner of a jig-saw puzzle, was shown to delegates attending an Independent Grocers' Alliance meeting here the other day, and nobody dared take a bite.

For the huge cake, weighing more than a ton, was to be taken apart so that each state section could be sent to the Governor of the State represented. President Roosevelt was to get the District of Columbia, a rather small mouthful in comparison with the vast chocolaty expanse of Texas, but the inequality couldn't be helped. Geography was responsible.

Baker of the all-American cake was a large Chicago company. It used a recipe picked as favorite by women shoppers at 6,000 I. G. A. stores. The recipe was for a plain white cake with a rich chocolate icing.

Food Price Study Asked in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 17 (CP)—Labor Minister Rogers announced in the House of Commons he would instruct the Registrar of the Combines Investigating Act to look into prices of food in Canada.

The subject was introduced by T. L. Church, Toronto Conservative, who said Toronto members had been circularized by the Housewives' Association of Toronto protesting against increases in the cost of living. He urged a House Committee to investigate.

The Labor Minister replied he would instruct the Registrar of the Combines Act to look into the cost of foods, having regard to the limits of Dominion jurisdiction.

Carolina Concern Appeals Decision Against Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17—A petition to review the Federal Power Commission's ruling that the Yadkin River in North Carolina is navigable was filed Saturday in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here by the Carolina Aluminum Company.

The company planned to build a $6,000,000 hydroelectric power project at Tuckertown, near Salisbury, N. C., until the Commission ruled the river was navigable and a dam could not be constructed. The company last June filed its declaration of intention to erect at Tuckertown a power dam 1,320 feet long and 93 feet high. The proposed reservoir area was estimated at about 3,000 acres.

Students Fly From School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio — Grandmother may have thought she was putting to style at her graduation when grandpa called for her in a shiny liverystable buggy, and mother may have had the idea she was tops in something or other when father took her to and from her commencement in an automobile. But, several graduates of a school here recently left the institution in an airplane and it was no ordinary sky craft at that. It was a cargo transport C-33 and belonged to Uncle Sam.

Twenty of the 25 young men who took Wright Fields Air Corps weather school's first course, graduated with Sergeant Ernest J. Fawbush of Barksdale Field, La., ranking highest, and all have been assigned to various duties over the nation. They were sent to their new posts in different ways but three of the graduates were picked up by the big ship that came up from Barksdale Field. The second class is now starting its studies at the air-corps post.

The course is one of the many encouraged by the Army Air Corps in its efforts toward more safety in aviation. It is felt that with gradual increase in size of planes, longer distances in flights, faster speeds and higher speed in landing, such things as accurate weather information is imperative.

Under Lieut. Col. J. H. Houghton, the school trains men for important bases throughout the country where 24-hour-a-day weather predictions are important. At the school, the students receive training in mathematics, physics, trigonometry and meteorology embracing the modern theory of air mass analysis and the structure of atmospheric formations.

In order to enroll in the school one must pass a rigid examination, be credited with a college entrance course and show scientific inclination. The course includes weather map making, laboratory exercises, physical science and a daily forum hour with questions and answers on theory and practice, touching such specific subjects as the origin of cyclones.

That many men will be needed in the work is suggested by the fact that each base weather station needs four forecasters for different shifts.

Senate Splits Again! This Time Over Cheese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The Senate is split wide open over cheese. Senators Robert F. Wagner and Royal S. Copeland offered free camembert, brie and cream cheese on the Senate restaurant menu yesterday, contending that the New York samples came from the leading producing state in the nation.

Roused by the challenge, Senator F. Ryan Duffy (D) of Wisconsin set the home wires burning to rush a rival supply to the capital, in the meantime holding Senators' attention by a copious flow of cheese statistics. Two weeks hence, he promised, he would meet New York, cheese for cheese. Senatorial quips surrounded the fragrant subject. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, after ascertaining that limburger would be definitely included, asked:

"Does not the Senator know that without the consent of the other House the Senate cannot adjourn for more than three days at a time?"

Hoover Joins Belgium In Tribute to King Albert

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17 (AP)—Former President Hoover, accompanied by Ambassador Hugh Gibson, today went to Laeken to lay a wreath on the tomb of King Albert of the Belgians, who was killed by a fall just four years ago today. After a luncheon at the United States Embassy, Mr. Hoover visited the palace in Brussels and signed the register books of the King and Queen Mother. He left cards at the office of Premier Paul Emile Janson and Foreign Minister Paul H. Spaak.

Mr. Hoover is visiting Belgium as guest of the Government for a series of functions honoring him for his services as head of the wartime Belgian Relief Administration.

A Lot of Transportation

London transport vehicles traveled 550,000,000 road miles in 1937.

Cost of Labor Seen as Key

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Responsibility for building that understanding between employer and employee which will make collective bargaining work rests primarily with the employer; and the lasting success of collective bargaining itself depends upon how well both sides keep the price of labor adjusted to other prices, in the opinion of Dr. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard University.

Speaking before the University of Cincinnati Business and Professional Men's current affairs forum, Professor Slichter said that the essentials of the Wagner Act—that employees must be free to organize or to remain unorganized and that if they do organize, employers must bargain with their representatives—are here to stay. The problem is to make them work as a practical business arrangement.

"The successful operation of collective bargaining depends fundamentally upon a lively appreciation by each side of the problems of the other and upon a keen understanding by each side of their common interest in the prosperity of the country," declared Professor Slichter. "The responsibility for creating this understanding must rest primarily with the employers."

Unless both sides keep the price of labor adjusted to prevailing costs more unemployment will be caused because of business failures and the unemployed will then be hired by non-union employers at lower prices.

"When one surveys labor trends during the last 15 years in Great Britain, Sweden or Czechoslovakia, one is impressed by the steadily growing understanding by labor leaders in those countries of the fact that labor cannot be prosperous unless industry is prosperous," the Professor said. "There is a good appreciation of this fact among American labor leaders also, but they would appreciate it more keenly if they were not kept so busy fighting for such elementary rights as the right to exist and to represent their members in collective bargaining."

New Three-Mile Long Cavern Is Discovered Near Carlsbad

CARLSBAD, N. M., Feb. 17 (AP)—Discovery of a magnificent limestone cavern, with one vaulted chamber more than three miles long, was reported here today.

The great cave, said R. P. Burnet, curator of the Carlsbad museum, outrivals in beauty the famed Carlsbad Cavern nearby, and may be the largest in the world.

Carlsbad Cavern and another near Mexico City now vie for the title of the world's biggest "hole in the ground." Neither has been explored thoroughly.

Mr. Burnet led a small party of explorers through the tiny, hidden entrance, deep in the Guadalupe Mountain of Southern New Mexico, 12 miles south of Carlsbad Cavern.

They found themselves in an immense underground room, 700 feet wide and with a ceiling so high it could not be seen, even by the aid of powerful flashlights.

The party pushed slowly on for six hours, covering an estimated three miles. Only when the chamber made a sharp curve, did they turn back, fearing they might become lost in the vast limestone labyrinth.

"We discovered many rooms and passages which we did not have time to explore. We weren't able to reach the end of the big cave because it turned sharply. What lies beyond that corner, no one knows," said T. J. Fitzsimmons of Carlsbad.

Huge, snow-white stalagmites, larger even than the 100-foot monoliths of Carlsbad Cavern, dotted the floor. Ancient Indian pottery and the bones of deer gave evidence the cave once had been used for human occupancy.

Col. Thomas Boles, superintendent of Carlsbad Cavern National Park, expressed great interest.

"I believe the park service will develop the new cave along with the old one, if further explorations bear out its promise," he said.

Tom Tucker, a sheep rancher, stumbled onto the cave's entrance, 700 feet up the steep side of a mountain, and concealed by a jutting rock.

Mr. Burnet said the limestone formations were unusual both in their grotesque figuration and their snow-white hue, caused by lack of mineral coloring in the stone.

Speculation was aroused over the possibility the new cavern might be an extension of Carlsbad Cave, the full extent of which never has been penetrated.

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Try Aunt Jenny's RED CHERRY PIE
3 cups canned, pitted red cherries
½ cup cherry juice
½ cup sugar (more, if desired)
2 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
½ teaspoon salt
1 recipe Spry Pie Crust
1 tablespoon butter
Combine cherries, juice, sugar, tapioca and salt. Let stand while pie crust is being made. Roll ½ of dough and line a 9-inch pie plate. Fill pie shell with cherry mixture. Dot with butter. Moisten edge of pie with water.
Roll remaining dough for top crust and make decorative openings with small round cutter. Fit top crust over cherries and seal edge of pie. Brush crust with milk and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 30 to 40 minutes. You'll be delighted with the flaky tenderness of both upper and lower crusts!
SPRY PIE CRUST
2½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon salt
⅔ cup Spry
5 tablespoons water (about)
No need to chill ingredients to get flaky crust with Spry. Sift flour and salt together. Add ⅔ of Spry and cut in until mixture is as fine as corn meal. (Takes only a jiffy with triple-creamed Spry!) Add remaining Spry and continue cutting until particles are size of navy bean. Sprinkle water, 1 tablespoon at a time, over mixture. With a fork, work lightly together until a dough is formed.
(All measurements in these recipes are level)
In 6-lb., 3-lb. and 1-lb. cans
(Clip and save this Spry recipe)
So EASY to bake and fry with Spry
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WANT proof? Make this Cherry Pie. See how tender, flaky and delicate the crust is. Make a cake with Spry. How fine-grained and velvety, what flavor! Fry with Spry. Foods are crisper, tastier, so wholesome. And how much easier Spry mixes. Cooking experts for 281 home-making schools say, "Creamiest shortening I ever used!"
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President Signs 'AAA of 1938'; $500,000,000 Fund Required

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—In signing the composite farm subsidy plan known as the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, President Roosevelt once more made plain that to achieve parity payments additional sources of revenue would be required.

His comment revived talk of new processing taxes on finished cotton and wheat products advocated by Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, to raise between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000. However, a large element in Congress wants the new bill to go through an experimental period before any readjustment in financial provisions, and the drive for increased funds will encounter obstacles. As passed, the bill carries approximately $500,000,000.

Mr. Roosevelt said the new Law was "historic legislation" and appealed to farmers about to engage in spring planting to govern themselves in accordance with it.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, simultaneously issued a 23-page synopsis of the Law for the benefit of growers of wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and rice, the five basic commodities covered.

Opponents of the Law found expression in a bill introduced by Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York, to repeal the Act shortly after word was received that the President had just signed. "Few people realize just how bad this law really is," he said.

The Act is the second attempt to put through the New Deal's farm subsidy program, described by Mr. Roosevelt in his formal statement as designed "to assure to agriculture its fair share of the national income." The present Act is a sequel to the outlawed AAA, and Mr. Roosevelt took cognizance of that constitutional defeat when he specifically referred to the new measure as the "'AAA of 1938."

"Great progress has been made" since the original AAA, he declared.

Senator Pope sought today a favorable congressional reaction to his proposal to raise additional wheat and cotton benefit payments through processing taxes. His move followed the Roosevelt declaration that funds in excess of $440,000,000, now available under the soil conservation program would be necessary to make optional parity payments provided under the act.

Senator Pope is preparing legislation to raise additional wheat and cotton benefit payments through processing taxes on domestic consumption as follows:

Fifteen cents a bushel on wheat, to raise about $95,000,000.

Two cents a pound on cotton to raise about $60,000,000.

Sponsors of the processing taxes will hold a series of conferences at which it will be determined whether here is sufficient support to go on with the project.

Eleven More Indicted In Labor Terrorist Case

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 17 (AP)—Eleven more indictments against alleged labor terrorists were returned yesterday by the Multnomah County Grand Jury. At Dallas, A. N. Banks, Salem American Federation of Labor official, pleaded guilty to a charge of arson in connection with a $130,000 box factory and lumber yard fire last Nov. 20.

Detective Capt. John J. Keegan said William O'Connell, business agent of the A. F. of L. Garage and Service Station Employees' Union, surrendered to police in connection with the case.

(Above) Black, blue or brown gabardine with matching calf . . . $8.85
(Left) Black or blue gabardine with High-riding patent cutout to match, patent heel. $8.85

Style authorities predict that this season seven out of ten shoes will be in gabardine. Coward endorses this swing to comfortable uppers; it's a swing in the Coward direction. With this soft, foot-moulding fabric and our celebrated comfort lasts, 1938 looks like another big Coward year. And why not? We offer comfort...style...and a remarkably low price.

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Catapulted

Wide World

German Flying Boat Nordmeer
Started in Air From Stern of Ship Schwabenland in Long Island Sound

Germans Push Air Service to Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany has for the last 10 years devoted considerable energy to the development of regular air services, to and from North and South America. For two years of this period, indeed, she was the only country to maintain a regular air mail service with the South American States; and this, despite the fact that Germany has no possessions of her own on the Atlantic seaboard to facilitate things.

It is interesting to review the development in German trans-Atlantic services during these 10 years. In 1928, preliminary investigations were carried out by the German Lufthansa as to the possibility of a flying-boat service across the Atlantic and landing conditions at various seaports. A year later, Aug. 20, 1929, experiments were started across the North Atlantic. By using the North German Lloyd steamers, Bremen and Europa, as base, airplanes could be sent in advance with mails to New York and other American cities. On the return journey, the mails were taken off at some point in mid-ocean by airplane and brought to Bremerhaven well in advance of the ship. On the first flight, only 400 kilometers were flown in this way, but this distance was gradually increased until, by 1935, it was about 1600 km., so that one third of the sea journey was thus covered by airplane.

After the success of these partial North Atlantic mail flights, the next step was to explore the possibilities of the South Atlantic service. Here it was soon realized that the existing flying boats could not tackle the long sea flight of 3,050 kilometers from Bathurst on the West African coast to Natal in South America in one lap. The best solution at that time seemed to be the swimming island in mid-Atlantic, with catapult take-off. The steamer Westfalen was specially adapted for this purpose. After some trial flights in 1933, a regular air mail service was opened in February, 1934. Gradually between this time and 1937 three other steamers were added to the Westfalen, as the demand for the service grew.

Mail Business Grows

At the beginning of the South American air mail services each airplane carried 10,000 letters. Now that a machine travels every week and the demand has grown, each airplane deals with at least 70,000 letters.

Advancing technique and possible competition from other countries, in addition to their excellent record in South Atlantic mail transport, made the Lufthansa in 1936 turn attention to the North Atlantic crossing. A motorship fitted with the necessary catapult arrangement, was stationed at the Azores. The sea crossing from there to New York is even longer than that of the South American crossing, amounting to some 3,650 km. Trial flights were accordingly made with the flying boats Aeolus and Zephyr. Both of them flew for 31 hours over the Baltic Sea as preparation for the long sea crossing. The first flight took place on Sept. 10, 1936, when the Zephyr did the journey. Owing to bad weather, the flying boat had to take a more northerly route, which increased the flight by nearly 1,000 kms.

In the meantime, two new flying boats have been built in Hamburg for this service, the Nordwind and the Nordmeer, each working with four Junkers Jumo 205 engines running on crude oil.

The regular air mail services between Germany and the United States are to be operated in conjunction with an American firm. In order to start off under the best conditions for punctuality and reliability, it is proposed to pass over the winter months and start the service later in the spring.

Statistics issued show that altogether in the 10 years under review 1,222,910 kms. have been successfully flown in North and South Atlantic crossings. These include 22 full flights to North America and 317 to the South. Captain Blankenburg, one of the staff, has crossed the Atlantic nearly 100 times.

Profit in Large Machines

For passenger traffic, size is important in airplanes. The larger the machine the greater the profit. Consequently, three new types of plane are to be introduced, the Focke Wulf 200 and the Junkers Ju 90 for passenger flights, and a four-engined Heinkel plane for mail services. The latter will be first tried out on the South Atlantic route.

Another advance is the proposed abandonment of catapult ships as intermediary landing places for Atlantic flying boats. Machines are being experimented with that can safely travel from coast to coast in non-stop flight. It has always been stressed that the mid-ocean stop was only a provisional stage of development.

Germany has technically to concentrate on engine development, with a view to greater speed. Its best engines have only 1,000 h.p., as compared with England's 1,800 hp. Research is also being carried out to bring the "automatic pilot" mechanism to perfection.

It will probably be found that this country's most vital long distance flights lie in Europe and the Near and Far East. Accordingly, the future will probably see a concentration on overland long distance flights, such as the run from Berlin to Bagdad, rather than on the westward sea routes. A restoration of peace in the Far East and the development of normal relations between Soviet Russia and Germany are, however, essential for the execution of such plans.

Van Nuys Runs as Indiana Independent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Senator Frederick Van Nuys, Indiana Democrat who defied the President on the Supreme Court issue, has now defied the New Deal once more and announced his candidacy as an independent for re-election.

His announcement is made as Paul V. McNutt, American High Commissioner to the Philippines, and dominant party leader in Indiana, is hurrying back to his home state, from whence he will come to Washington for what is planned to be a triumphal return. Mr. McNutt virtually read Senator Van Nuys out of the party, and now other Democratic opponents of the court plan in the Senate are rallying to the aid of their colleague with the prospect of one of the liveliest battles of the 1938 campaign.

Just before the court plan was defeated last year Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana called on the ing his candidacy, Senator Van President and announced from the White House steps that Senator Van Nuys would not be returned to the Senate.

In a formal statement announc- Nuys now declares "no official, no clique, no politician or set of politicians can dictate my retirement from Indiana public life without first submitting it to the people themselves."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, a court plan opponent, made known he was ready to campaign for Senator Van Nuys.

Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, another anti-court plan leader, said at least two Senators were anxious to help.

"I'm for Van Nuys against the field—against anybody," said Senator William H. King (D) of Utah.

Against Senator Van Nuys is his fellow Senator from Indiana, Sherman Minton, a Democratic supporter of the reorganization scheme. Senator Van Nuys came to the Senate in 1932 in the Roosevelt landslide defeating the veteran James E. Watson 870,000 to 662,000.

NEW YORK

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State Medicine Is Called Alien

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17—Socialized medicine would lead to regimentation of physicians and patients, according to Dr. Francis P. Borzell, President-elect of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, who addressed a meeting of the Woman's Society for Ethical Culture here.

Dr. Borzell criticized various forms of compulsory health insurance, which he termed "compulsory sickness insurance."

"Under one proposed set-up," he said, "all workers would be forced to pay into a State-controlled fund, which would be administered and governed by politicians. It would result in a political organization, with all the possibilities of political chicanery, and regimentation of the profession as well as the patient, slowing up American progress."

Floodlights for Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Floodlights for night tennis have been installed in Howard Park under auspices of the West Palm Beach Tennis Club.

Wallace 'Blunder' On Wheat Assailed

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17 (AP)—Alfred M. Landon described as "short-sighted, ruinous, and the most blundering kind of salesmanship," the practice of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in "deliberately over-emphasizing the amount of wheat on hand and the amount of wheat supposedly planted for the 1938 crop."

In a letter to Senator Arthur Capper, Mr. Landon urged that Secretary Wallace be "prevailed upon to abandon such harmful and short-sighted tactics."

Mr. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential nominee, wrote that Secretary Wallace's "repeated predictions" of surpluses during the past six months are "not true" and "have cost the American farmers millions of dollars."

"There is no surplus of bread wheats in America today," he wrote. "There is no prospect for a burdensome surplus, even under favorable conditions. It will require conditions far better than normal to produce even an average crop of wheat."

Mr. Landon wrote that "every time the market has tried to advance in the past few months, the Secretary of Agriculture has made a statement lamenting our burdensome surpluses. . . . Such tactics simply suggest to the foreign buyer that he can buy at lower prices."

Plan 13 Zones for Fair

The 280-acre amusement section of the New York World's Fair, 1939, will be divided into 13, or perhaps more, picturesque zones or villages, each distinctive and all molded into a novel and harmonious pattern of architecture and atmosphere, Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, announces.

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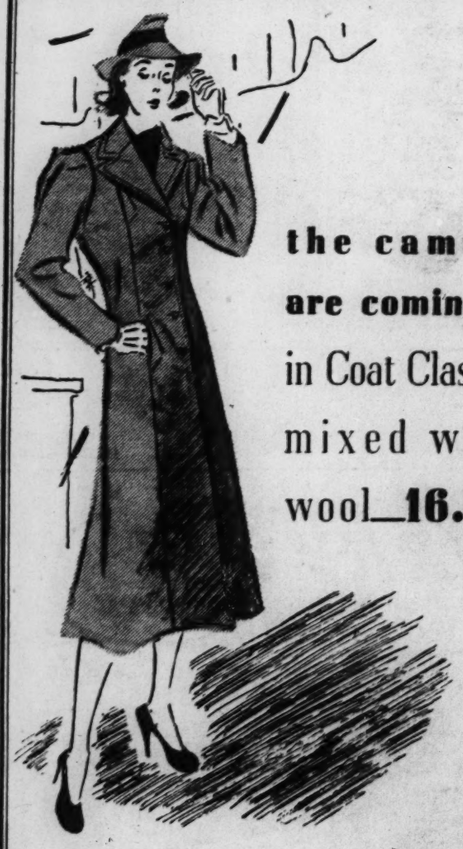

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Wonders of Research: Minus New Moon

As happened 23 years ago, the month of February has only full moon and quarters—Last dark of moon was in January; next falls in March.

Paradoxical February, so valuable to the operetta-makers, Gilbert and Sullivan, has still another gift of unusual nature to offer some enterprising writer; for occasionally, as in 1915 and in 1938, no new moon shines down upon the land regions of the earth. Dr. Everett I. Yowell, director of the University of Cincinnati Observatory pointed out to his students last week, that the moon was new Jan. 31 at 8:35 a. m. and it will not be new again until March 2 at 12:40 a. m. A single excepton was in the narrow strip in the far Pacific between 156 degrees west longitude and the international date line, where it was visible to "mermaids and fish" on Feb. 1

On the average, one February in 79 years is without a new moon, according to Prof. Yowell. "In 1889 there was no new moon in February, in any part of the world, not even in that small Pacific area." For calendar makers such a month as February would be puzzling indeed, if reliance was placed on the new moon to announce the beginning of a new month, for while February sometimes has none, some months sometimes have two.

Time Has a History

In New York this month a novel review of the "History of Time" is being presented in exhibit form at the Hayden Planetarium. Covering a period of several hundred years are rare and unusual almanacs and calendars representing all parts of the world.

Of particular interest is the calendar pole used by the Yakuts of Siberia for tabulating the days and months. By means of notches, they record 30 days in the month and 13 months in the year. In the collection is a fragment of a Hebrew wall calendar, printed by Gerson Soncino in Italy, 1496. There is also a copy of a book on the Hebrew calendar, written by Abraham bar Hiyya in Spain in the first half of the 13th century.

To follow the calendar around the year and down through the centuries is a most exciting adventure. Savages and savants, catastrophes and Caesars, revolutions and religions have all left their mark upon it. As the World Calendar Association has often pointed out, the system of reckoning days and months that hangs on our walls today is a heterogeneous collection of inaccuracies, but it is the best calendar the Christian world has yet been able to agree on.

Bees Are Benefactors

The beekeeper is able to collect only a small portion of the cash value of the work his bees accomplish. This was the point of Dr. C. A. Browne's report recently as representative of the Department of Agriculture at a meeting of beekeepers. The pollination of growing crops, he said, was a labor worth from three to ten times the value of whatever honey or beeswax they produce.

In Germany during the war, he said, bees were much neglected, and a serious drop in fruit crops, because of poor pollination, resulted. Other insects are pollen carriers; but early spring, when most of the fruit trees are in bloom, is too early in the season for most of them. Dr. Browne emphasized the need to develop new industrial uses for honey so that beekeeping might continue profitable enough to support all the by-product work of the bees.

Hayden Planetarium

Viewing Yakut Calendar Pole
Days, Weeks, and Months Are Recorded by Notches on a Stake by People of Northeastern Siberia

Lunar Explorer Reports

Revision of our maps of the moon may be necessary as a result of the discovery by Percy Wilkins, British astronomer, reported in the Journal of the British Astronomical Association, of a series of craters and walled plains, near the edge of its visible disk. Occupying 20 degrees of latitude on the southeast edge of the moon, this tangle of walled valleys, craters and high peaks has escaped discovery for years, simply because, he says, no one looked there carefully enough until now. Dr. Walter Goodacre, acting director of the society, recommended further observations of lunar edges to complete knowledge of the moon's geography.

City on Floor of Sea

Micro-paleontologists of Richmond, Va., examining the deposits of fossils found underneath newly erected buildings, find that much of the present day city is built on a layer many feet thick of microscopic diatom shells from tiny plant-animals which live only in the sea. All of which indicates, they say, that Richmond was once upon a time at the bottom of the ocean.

Study of Patents Helps

The patent office in Washington holds many surprises for the would-be inventor. We think of streamlining as a modern conception, but its advantages were clearly recognized by the Rev. Samuel Galphrop of Roxbury, Mass., in 1865. He designed streamlined trains which were in outline, very much like those of the present day.

In an address by Karl Stevenson, President of Arthur D. Little Co., befor the North-Eastern Section of the American Chemical Society recently, it was stressed that a clear understanding of patents is essential to those entering the technical fields. They should take special pains to acquaint themselves with such matters, Mr. Stevenson said. Famous court decisions on patents on the telephone, telegraph, electric light and the manufacture of gasoline were used to illustrate the need by inventors, of expert technical knowledge or advice with regard to patent methods and rights.

Continuing Drought

Not to scare anyone, but that farmers and cattlemen in the Wasatch Mountain region in the Sierras, and some 175,000 square miles of California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, and Oregon, can be prepared, Dr. Ernst Antevs, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, asserts that a long period of drought, reaching its climax in 1948, has already begun in this area.

He bases his prediction, appearing in the new publication of the American Geographical Society, upon an exhaustive study of old river beds, lake shores, local histories and the rings of tree trunks. These rings, wider in wet years, tell the story of nearly 300 years of weather and corroborate local records and prediction.

Milligan

(Continued from Page 1)

to defend the reform prosecuting attorney. And Senator Bridges, in a powerful address, called for bipartisan support of the President in backing up the good-government drive.

Declares for Decency

Summarizing what he described as "some of the worst vote frauds and corruption that we have seen in this country," the New Englander described achievements of Mr. Milligan thus far.

Holding aloft a picture of a Kansas City house he recalled that that one home was given as the residence of "141 registered voters."

A vacant lot was used as an alleged "home" by another 112.

Kansas City wards in 1936 showed a registration of 263,934, Senator Bridges recalled. In 1938, after Mr. Milligan and Judges Merrill E. Otis and Albert L. Reeves had thrown the fear of righteousness into the fraudulent voters, registration dropped to 177,506.

Ward 2 of Kansas City, said Senator Bridges, had a population of 18,200, but a registration of 23,524!

"I cannot sit still in this body," he cried amidst murmurs of support from all sides of the chamber, "and see a man who has fought crime and who obviously has done his duty, and who was the personal choice of the President of the United States, be the subject of charges or rebuke here, without rising to his defense, which means defense of clean, honest, decent government!"

The re-nomination of Mr. Milligan swept through with a roar. Objection—if there was objection—was limited to one vote.

Presbyterians to Mark Assembly Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17—The first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, held here 150 years ago, will be reproduced in pageant when that group meets here May 24 to June 1, it was recently announced at the first meeting of the local committee.

The Rev. Dr. George Emerson Barnes, moderator of the Philadelphia Presbytery, has been named chairman of the executive committee in charge of local arrangements.

Snowbound Tahoe City Gets Food by Airplane

TAHOE CITY, Calif., Feb. 17 (AP)—Tahoe City's 400 snowbound men, women and children feasted today on fresh vegetables and meat, flown from San Francisco to relieve a diet of canned goods. Five hundred pounds of foodstuffs were dropped on the golf course last night from a plane after a flight sponsored by the San Francisco Examiner.

Snow—20 feet deep in some places—has closed roads leading into the Tahoe district 10 of the past 11 days.

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Britain to Close Consulate At Leningrad Under Protest

The News

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (AP)—The British Embassy yesterday notified the Soviet Foreign Office that Britain would close her consulate-general at Leningrad in compliance with Russia's demand but would do so under protest.

The Embassy declared Russia's insistence was unjustified, discourteous and detrimental to the relations of the two countries. The British stand was set forth in a formal note.

Reports abroad that the Soviet action was preparatory to converting Leningrad into a secret naval base and arsenal could not be confirmed here.

None but diplomats will be able to obtain British visas in Soviet territory since the Leningrad consulate-general was the only British consular office in this country.

British said "the only authorized channel for acceptance of applications for ordinary non-diplomatic visas would cease to function." They added the attitude of the Soviet Government made negotiations for some measure of British consular representation impossible.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Soviet Russia's decision to establish consular parity between itself and other countries has expanded to an effort to obtain removal of all foreign consulates in Leningrad. Offices of Finland, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, Latvia, and Estonia have been ordered closed at Leningrad. The United States' only consular office in Russia is at Moscow.

For some reason, which a most exhaustive cross-examination of officials at the Soviet Embassy here has failed to elicit, the Soviet Government has decided to establish a 1-1 ratio for consuls.

In pursuance of this policy, a number of countries including Germany, Poland, and Japan have all been obliged to reduce their consuls in the Soviet Union to one each.

Conversely the Russians have themselves closed a number of their own consulates in Persia to establish parity with the Persian consulates in the Union. In some cases, as for instance, Turkey, there has been a reduction by both sides.

Great Britain has taken the view that there should be a British consul wherever business conditions warrant and that the number of consuls maintained in Great Britain, by the U. S. S. R.—or any other country for that matter—is entirely irrelevant.

One Soviet Consulate

The Russians have only one consul in Great Britain—in London. Great Britain on the other hand has hitherto had a consul at Leningrad and a consular agency attached to the British Embassy at Moscow. Consequently the Soviet Government demanded the closing of the Leningrad office and the concentration at Moscow of all British consular activities in Russia.

Downing Street, however, promptly issued orders to close down the agency in Moscow instead. But the subsequent demand for closing of the Leningrad office makes it impossible for Russians to obtain British visas in the regular way.

The Russian request to the British Government to close the Leningrad consulate coincided with a widely spread report that Leningrad is to be turned into a closed naval fortress where the Soviet Government intends to build what Premier Viacheslav Michaelovich Molotoff described in the new Soviet Parliament recently as a "large and powerful navy, commensurate with the U. S. S. R.'s might and interests."

Russian Naval Plans

That the U. S. S. R. intends to enlarge its navy is generally accepted in informed circles here. It is known, for instance, that Russia has been steadily adding to the number of its submarines in Far Eastern waters. But naval experts believe it would take years to build up a big Baltic fleet and they doubt an intention to do so.

It is pointed out that the port of Leningrad is closed by ice from December to May. Consequently most experts believe Russia will concentrate naval development on some other place, preferably one which is open all the year round, as for example, Murmansk on the Arctic Ocean in the extreme north. There is now a strategic canal linking the White Sea with the Baltic, which would enable ships to be transferred from one sea to the other in time of need.

Another reason for skepticism about the Leningrad naval base report is that there is already a strongly fortified naval base some 15 to 20 miles away at Kronstadt on the island guarding the entrance to Leningrad.

Canadian Artists Exhibit 70 Paintings at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Feb. 17 (CP)—Seventy paintings and two drawings by 48 artists are displayed in the third annual exhibit by the Canadian group of painters in the National Gallery of Canada. The Canadian group of painters is successor to the "Group of Seven."

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Queen Mary and the Two Royal Princesses

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Austria Seeks to Soften Effect of Reich Coup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 17—Today's events in the Austrian capital show that Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg is at least making some effort to counterbalance the advantages which he had reluctantly conceded to Reichsführer Hitler's demands. In the reconstruction of the Cabinet, in which he had been compelled to put Herr Hitler's nominees in key positions, he has endeavored by way of compensation to give members of the Fatherland Front as much power as possible.

It is believed that these moves to strengthen the Fatherland Front's representation are the reason for the hurried departure of the new Minister of Interior and Public Security, Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, to Berlin to discuss the situation with the Reichsführer.

Yesterday a few hours after reconstruction of the Cabinet a new post was established by decree. It was that of Inspector General of the Executive Forces, responsible to the Cabinet alone. Dr. Michael Skubl, State Secretary for Security and a stanch Fatherland Front leader and Legitimist, was appointed to fill it. By this step Dr. Skubl receives the full executive power over the police forces and is to be outside the authority of the Germanophile Minister of the Interior, Dr. Seyss-Inquart.

Thus, the National Socialists' attempt to win the right to command the executive forces that hitherto have been under control of the Minister of Public Security have been, for the time being at least, countered.

A similar move to check the Germanophiles has been made in the new reorganization of the Fatherland Front which took place yesterday. The National Socialists were promised the right to develop political activity solely within this body and their efforts accordingly were directed to securing leading positions in it. Indeed, Dr. Seyss-Inquart was appointed head of the National Socialist section of the Front, and was given an advisory committee which is actually a substitute for the National Socialist Committee of Seven which was broken up last month. New committee even has as its chairman Herr Jury, a member of the original committee of seven.

"Short-Circuiting" Seen

But at the same time Guido Zernatto, a most resolute opponent of National Socialism was appointed acting leader of the whole front, so that all National Socialists are under his authority.

This skillful short-circuiting of the new Minister of the Interior is understood to be the reason for his sudden dash to Berlin to discuss the situation with Herr Hitler.

The press has been unanimously of the opinion that the new Minister of the Interior has the full confidence of the Chancellor. It is even declared that he was considered as a possible member of the Government by Former Chancellor Dollfuss.

Meanwhile it is announced that a press agreement is going to be made between Austria and Germany on the same lines as the recent Yugoslav-German agreement, providing for elimination of hostile articles and offensive reports.

Amnesty in Effect

Amnesty for political prisoners went into operation yesterday. It is estimated that about 700 persons are to be freed whether their crime was bomb-throwing or merely distributing political pamphlets. About 2,500 cases of various kinds before courts are to be dropped. From a concentration camp near Vienna about 40 persons are to be released. It is reported that some of the chief offenders have left for Germany.

Beyond the agreed common communiqué no official statement by Austrian authorities has been made nor is one expected before Herr Hitler's speech.

U. S. Seen Affected by Coup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The apparent consolidation of German National Socialist control over Austria with no sign of protest from Italy has aroused intense interest here and a realization that it may cause a shifting of world balances of power in ways that may considerably—if indirectly—affect the United States.

The official reaction at the State Department is to cite the American doctrine of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and draw from it the position that what happens in Austria is of no concern to this Government.

But considering the focal position which Austria occupies in the whole European picture the implications of German penetration cannot be dismissed so easily, and is not actually being dismissed at the State Department.

On the contrary it is realized fully that the inevitable readjustment of Europe to the Austrian change will strongly influence the course of America's relations with world affairs. The character of the readjustment will be all-important.

Two possibilities are foreseen here. One is that the result will be an intensification of the division of Europe into two hostile camps, thereby increasing the ideological conflict which is the magnet attracting American public opinion and American foreign policy toward closer participation in world diplomacy.

If the result is to strengthen the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis, to increase Italo-German support of the Fascist cause in Spain, and to encourage Japan in the Far East, with intensification of Anglo-French resistance then it is realized here that the United States will almost inevitably tend increasingly toward co-operation with the Anglo-French group.

Such a possibility depends on the theory that the Duce believes the price he must pay of having Germany at he Brenner Pass is worth the advantages he will continue to gain from the Rome-Berlin axis, And this theory is given credence here now by the information that it was Signor Mussolini who prompted the Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg to go to Berchtesgaden and come to terms with Herr Hitler.

The other possibility is that the increased strength of the dictatorship bloc in Europe will bring about capitulation of Britain and France to their demands sufficient to ease the tension in Europe, bury the conception of ideological division, and bring Italy, Germany, Britain and France into a four-power pact.

Such a pact is known to be the objective of an influential group in the British Government and to be an important feature of the Anglo-Italian discussions now under way. Should such a pact result from the readjustments in Europe it is realized here that it would wipe out the force of attraction which is tending to draw the United States into world diplomatic activities. Without the concept of ideological division of the world between democracy and dictatorship American public opinion is believed certain to lose its interest in Europe, the isolationists would be enormously strengthened, and American diplomacy would find itself actively preoccupied solely with developments in the Far East.

Anglo-French Support Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

Anthony Eden discussed with Charles Corbin, French Ambassador, the advisability of a joint Anglo-French démarche in Berlin reaffirming the deep interest felt by both countries in the maintenance of Austria's independence. Meanwhile, Sir Nevile Henderson has been instructed to ask Wilhelmstrasse for precise information concerning Germany's intentions.

Prior to these steps—actually before dawn yesterday—Foreign Office officials were talking on the phone to Vienna, gathering information for use at a subsequent Cabinet meeting, which lasted two and a half hours in the morning and a further two hours later in the day. It is understood that though Austria was not the only subject discussed, the situation there received earnest attention and aroused considerable misgivings.

British "Consent" Denied

In this connection it is worth while to give a categorical denial to stories emanating from Paris and Rome and even hinted at from Berlin that the British Government knew and approved beforehand of Herr Hitler's intentions. There is ample substantiation for asserting that the news came as a surprise to the Foreign Office.

It was known here, of course—Herr Hitler made this abundantly clear to Lord Halifax in November—that the Reich's Führer considers Germany's relations with Austria to be a private affair, in which he will brook no interference. But the British Government has never accepted this view. Indeed on at least four occasions since 1934 it has publicly notified Germany in conjunction with either France or Italy, or both, of its deep interest in Austrian independence. The last occasion was the Stresa declaration of April, 1935.

There is abundant reason to believe this view has not changed and that far from conniving at Herr Hitler's latest resort to "power politics," the British Government is deeply perturbed at it. Certainly the country is, R. R. Stokes, who yesterday won a victory for Labor in the Ipswich by-election attributed his success to the fact that "the people are profoundly disturbed at the Government's feeble foreign policy."

What causes uneasiness here over the Austrian situation is not Herr Hitler's interest in Austria, but his way of displaying it. This arouses misgivings as to what he will do if Chancellor Schuschnigg still shows fight. That this is Herr Schuschnigg's intention is not doubted here. All signs point to his trying to get around last Saturday's ultimatum just as he got around the agreement of July, 1936, when among other things he promised to follow a "German" foreign policy—a promise which he interpreted in a way diametrically opposite to that of Herr Hitler.

The situation is thus felt to have serious possibilities. Nobody knows what is going to happen next. Signor Mussolini, it is thought, is lying low—Signor Grandi has not seen Mr. Eden for one week—in the hope that France and Britain will bid high for his support. Britain, on the other hand, appears to think the offer should come from Signor Mussolini.

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Prague Sees Need to Arm as Lesson of Coup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 17—New German-Austrian relations, resulting from the recent Berchtesgaden conversations, are understandably the chief subject of discussion here in both official circles and among the population generally, owing to possible effects on this country's future courses.

Anything in the nature of even semi-official comment is most carefully guarded, obviously awaiting Reichsführer Hitler's statement on Feb. 20. What little comment there is declares that if the new Austro-German understanding brings peace to Czechoslovakia's frontiers then it will be welcomed here.

Three-Day Limit?

A sharp distinction must be made it is pointed out between the relations of the Reich to another German-speaking state and that of the Reich to a non-German State like Czechoslovakia.

But this country awaits new developments with calmness.

That Herr Hitler gave the Austrian Chancellor Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg at Berchtesgaden a three-day limit, later extended by six hours, in which to comply with his demands is generally accepted here. Added to the ultimatum, it is said, was the threat that failing compliance, Reich troops would occupy the frontier towns of Salzburg and Kufstein. Under such conditions Chancellor Schuschnigg's action is interpreted as a compromise "forced upon him by serious threats and combined with internal difficulties and possible military pressure" which could not be avoided particularly since he found himself alone with Austria's erstwhile friend, Signor Mussolini urging compliance and France and England "militarily disinterested."

It is hardly necessary to add that the attitude of the western democracies gives Czechoslovakia food for serious consideration. Whatever may be the justification for England's attitude, it is coming more and more to be believed here that Czechoslovakia has as little to expect in the case of German action against itself as Austria had. One serious newspaper writes today: "From the standpoint of foreign policy the lesson is clear. Every state is only as strong as its army." Therefore, it is felt that Czechoslovakia must rearm to the hilt whatever the cost or compromise necessary.

Problems of Economics

A question arises of how Austro-Czech relations will develop, especially economically. Much trade, which otherwise found its way here from Austria undoubtedly will be directed toward the Reich and Czechoslovakia's free economy may suffer considerable damage if Austria's foreign debts become tied up in the same way as Germany's.

Politically Czechoslovakia is represented by Reich for propaganda purposes as an outpost of Bolshevism. And it is generally felt that along this well-worn path of "saving Europe from Bolshevism" the Reich may sooner than later demand concessions from this Republic which the latter cannot refuse since the western democracies are "militarily disinterested" in Central Europe.

Reich's Press Paints Picture Of 'Harmonious Co-operation'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 17—Satisfaction over Austria's rediscovery of the value of "harmonious co-operation" with the Reich continued to be the picture painted by the German press today. Nothing was said in denial of the presumption that pressure was brought to bear upon Dr. Schuschnigg during Saturday's Berchtesgaden conversations when the changes in Germany's relations with Austria were talked over.

Meanwhile, attention more and more turned toward Herr Hitler's speech of Feb. 20, which should explain not only to the outside world but also to the German people (who know very little of what has transpired) the real meaning of developments during the last three weeks both at home and between the Reich and Austria.

In order to discuss with Herr Hitler the Austrian part of the coming speech, Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Austrian Public Safety Minister, is expected here today. Dr. Seyss-Inquart's visit, according to well-informed circles, is also concerned with further measures for the practical application of the Berchtesgaden agreement.

Danzig as Precedent

Extremists in the National Socialist Party now adopt the viewpoint that whereas the formal independence of Austria will undoubtedly be maintained, its position for the future should be as in Danzig, where, though it is still nominally a "free city" the National Socialists are perfectly free to follow directions from Berlin.

The fact that though Dr. Seyss-Inquart is Minister of Public Safety in Austria, Dr. Michael Skubl still remains as State Secretary is regarded by most National Socialists here as only in interim solution. They assume that the National Socialists will control the State Department which is responsible for decisions concerning censorship and publication of newspapers, matters concerning the social and political life of the nation, including semi-military formation, such as the Fatherland Front.

Further changes in the Austrian Army command, in the persons of the chief of the general staff and the head of the War Ministry also are expected here to lead to the appointment of a pro-National Socialist.

Economic Ties Forecast

It is also anticipated that important changes in the Austro-German economic relations will soon be forthcoming. Whether a customs union between the two states will be actually announced shortly or not is regarded as less important than a new practical situation which will be established.

Germany wants iron ore and agricultural produce from Austria. Hitherto she has not had as much as she desired because Austria found free markets elsewhere which paid in cash. Up to the present Austria refused to take munitions in payment. It is thought improbable such refusal can now be continued.

Will Austria now come for practical purposes under Germany's autarchy system and be an instrument of the four-year plan for "defensive economy"? That is a question of primary importance for the whole of Europe.

Bars to Press Lifted

Meanwhile Reich newspapers will now appear unhindered in Austria—one of the new ways whereby "tragic disharmony between the two States will be dispersed," it is said here.

Dr. Leopold Tavs, deputy chief of the Austrian National Socialists, on trial for high treason in Austria has been released and is on his way to Germany it is stated in informed circles here today.

Mexican-Canadian Planes

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 17 (AP)—Official quarters said today the Mexican Government had completed arrangements for an "important" Canadian aviation company to assemble airplanes here for the Mexican Army and for sale to other Central and South American nations.

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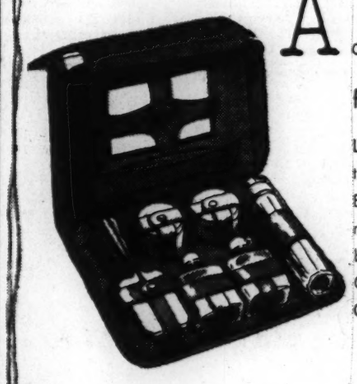
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Llewellyn's Tower

By M. Josephine Smith

Chapter Seven

For a moment Gwen and Bodwyn looked at each other. Then to Mildred's surprise Gwen answered meekly, "Very well—but you must go very cautiously and call out the minute you feel the ground too soft!"

Just as they were ready to move forward Gwen had an idea.

"Let's each take one or two largish stones," she suggested; "as soon as the ground gets bad we can throw one ahead—if it sinks we'll know we can't go on."

"I say! That's an awfully good idea!" Bodwyn put a couple of stones into each of his pockets, and Gwen and Mildred tucked theirs inside their blouses. Then they started. Slowly, step by step, Bodwyn advanced, Gwen following a few feet behind, ready to tug on the line at the first sign of trouble, and Mildred again a few feet behind her. After advancing about 10 yards, Bodwyn suddenly stopped.

"I'm all right," he called to Gwen, who had promptly begun to pull on the line, jerking him back a step. "But the ground's beginning to get very clingy—I'll throw a stone."

He threw one of his stones a short way forward. Slowly it disappeared—there was a little sucking sound—a bubble or two, and that was all.

"It looks firmer over that way, to the right," Gwen's voice shook.

They could see the man watching their every movement, but he was strangely silent, perhaps conserving his strength for the struggle if they succeeded in coming near enough to help him. The dog seemed to be waiting expectantly too; he was evidently on firm ground, but he sensed his master's difficulty and would not move away and leave him.

Bodwyn threw another stone in the direction Gwen had pointed out. It lay on the surface. After watching it for a minute or two he cautiously moved in that direction. Gradually, inch by inch it seemed, they drew nearer to their goal—occasionally feeling out the way with the aid of a stone—in silence for the most part, and when any words passed they were almost in whispers. Even the vibration of a raised voice might defeat their efforts, it seemed.

They were close enough now to see the man's face clearly, and Gwen said, "Why, it's Robert Hughes—one of Mr. Roberts' shepherds!"

A Long Throw

The man called out hoarsely, "Don't come any nearer—you'll be caught!"

"I think the line may reach him," said Bodwyn tremulously. "You'll have to let it go free so that I can throw it."

Gwen closed up, determined to be ready to help in case of need, and Mildred came up close enough to hold her hand.

Bodwyn gathered the line into loops, lasso fashion, and raised his arm.

"I'm going to throw the line," he called. "Are you ready to catch it?"

The man tried to wriggle round a little, but he was held as in a vise. All he could do was to twist his body from the waist and put out his hands.

"I'm ready—you can throw!" he shouted.

Bodwyn threw; but the line fell several feet short. He hauled it back again.

"I—I'm afraid it isn't going to be long enough," he said. "If only I could get a few steps farther—I think I'll try—"

"You can't, Bodwyn!" cried Gwen. "If you go in too—" Then she threw up her head and began to fumble at her waist.

"I'd forgotten my belt!" she cried, renewed hope in her voice. "We can buckle it to the line."

Quickly she did it. She longed to throw the line herself; but Bodwyn's face was too eager and anxious—he would be hurt if she suggested it, she knew—and, after all, he held the post of danger. So she curbed her impatience.

Bodwyn pushed his foot forward a little; but he had to draw it quickly back, for he felt the marsh oozing up to engulf it. He wound the line again, called to the man to be ready, and threw. It fell in front of the prisoner—and for one moment they thought he would not reach it: but with the strength of desperation he threw his body forward, wrenched out his hand and grasped it.

The Pull Begins

A big, gasping sigh of relief went up in unison from the three rescuers. Even the dog seemed to understand: he gave a sharp bark.

"Have you got firm hold?" cried Gwen. "Can we pull?"

A minute's silence, which seemed like an eternity to the waiting trio, then the answer came.

"All right—you can pull!"

Gwen put her arms round Bodwyn's waist, while Mildred threw hers round Gwen.

"Ready?" asked Bodwyn.

"Ready!"

They tugged man o' war fashion, pulling with all their strength; the shepherd strained every nerve to try to free himself; but at first they seemed to make no impression. Then at last, "He's coming!" gasped Bodwyn; and they all set their teeth and tugged harder than ever.

The man was free to the hips: leaning forward on his stomach, his arms outstretched, his hands holding on with all their strength to the line—slowly, slowly his legs began to appear. Grimly, steadily the pull on the line continued—and with a choking cry of relief he was free. He lay stretched at full length on the surface of the morass, still clinging to the line.

They relaxed for a moment, but almost immediately the sucking ground began relentlessly to draw him in, and they resumed their efforts hurriedly. He could help himself a little now, and as they drew him nearer it was possible to get a firmer grip on the line. It seemed that ages passed before he was drawn at last within reach of his rescuers, his clothes weighted down with the plastered mud and ooze of the morass.

The End of a Vigil

There was a sudden commotion and the dog, which in their grim struggle they had forgotten, sprang into the midst of them, almost knocking Mildred over in his rush to his master's side. His vigil ended, he had made a wide detour to escape the dangerous ground, and he now began to lick the shepherd's face and hands in an ecstasy of joy and relief.

Presently the man had recovered enough to move on, and by slow stages they helped him over the rocks and up to the picnic place; then they rebuilt their fire and gave him food.

After resting for an hour he declared that he could walk back. At Gwen's suggestion they left the saddle and the picnic baskets under the shelter of a rock. They were able to fix up the reins, and the shepherd was glad to mount Chieftain, bare-backed as he was, and ride him up the steep side of the valley.

The sun was setting over the Menai Straits in a blaze of golden light as they trailed into the village. As usual in the evening the street was dotted with little groups of men and boys, gossiping over the day's news. But there seemed to be an unusual atmosphere of excitement, and women were standing at their cottage doors, or talking with their neighbors over the garden hedges.

"It's too bad about the strike, isn't it, Miss Gwen?" remarked Conquest, who took care of the garden and all the odd jobs at Pen y Bryn.

"The strike? What do you mean?" Gwen was all anxious attention.

"The men are all out at the Penrhyddon slate quarries!"

"Oh, Conquest! That's awfully bad news!"

"Yes, indeed, Miss Gwen—it's going to mean hard times for everybody round here. And they do say that most of the men don't want to strike at all—it's just a few who're making trouble."

Gwen realized with dismay what the strike would mean to Mary and her family.

"I'll have to see her in the morning and find out all about it," she thought. Then she hurried indoors to tell Mildred the news.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Gwen and Mildred Richards, staying with their aunt at Pen y Bryn, Wales, had gone on a picnic in the mountains with Bodwyn Penrhyddon, a neighbor. While camped in a sheltered spot for lunch, they heard a shout. Climbing to the top of a rock to look around, Gwen saw a man sinking in a bog. He called to them not to come near him, but asked them to get help. Realizing that they could not get back to the village and bring aid in time, they made a line of the pony's reins and the straps from the picnic baskets. Then they started to approach the man slowly, until they were near enough to throw him an end. Gwen started to go first, but Bodwyn stopped her and insisted on taking the lead himself because "I'm a boy, you know!"

Courtesy of Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University

"Vegetable Gardens," by Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890)

Washington Breakfasted Here

The white-painted old house, with its gracious driveway flanked by old-fashioned carriage lamps, still kept an air of aloof dignity, though cars tore by on the main road before it. There were many automobiles parked along the driveway as we turned in. Near ours, we noticed a curious little platform with three steps leading up to it.

"Whatever can that be?" lively little Nancy asked.

"It's an old-fashioned horse-block for stepping into the saddle, I do declare," exclaimed grandma who was touring Long Island with us.

"Well, this is an old place you know," sixteen-year-old Peggy observed. "Did you read the sign at the gateway, 'General Washington Breakfasted Here April 24, 1790.'"

"Wonder what they gave him?" grandma said inquiringly. "Who, did you say, lived here then, Nettie?"

"It was Henry Onderdonck, a wealthy Dutchman," I told her. "He owned the old mill down yonder. Hessian soldiers were quartered here during the Revolution. The house was quite famous in those old days. Let's go inside."

A Picture of the Past

The low-ceilinged rooms still bore an air of quaintness about them, with their old-fashioned wallpaper, chintz hangings and heavy old furniture. A painting of General Washington hung above the fireplace and a great spinning-wheel stood silent near the windows overlooking the busy main street of the town of Roslyn, Long Island.

Peggy's fancy had been caught by her grandmother's remark.

"What did he have for breakfast, I wonder?" she said thoughtfully as we took our seats at the lunch table later. "April 24th—too early for the dogwood to be out, but it was probably a lovely morning. I suppose he came in a grand carriage, 1790—why he was already President. Of course he lived in New York; there was no city of Washington then."

"Driving makes you hungry in cars or in carriages," small Nancy observed sagely. "I 'spect Washington was most as hungry as I am."

As we ate our excellent lunch, the children talked further of Washington. Peggy, who is by way of being an artist, drew a spirited picture of a coach and four coming down the long, winding hill that leads to the house. Nancy wanted to know about clothes in Washington's time and grandma, who had read several books of the great President's life, told her what an immaculate dresser Washington was.

"He was almost a dandy," she said, "and was very particular about the material chosen for his clothes. He wouldn't have approved of our cheap imitation stuff of today."

"Please stop at the library on the way home," Peggy urged. "I want to know what Washington liked to eat."

A Search Rewarded

After browsing through several books that evening, Peggy suddenly exclaimed, "I've found it—salt codfish!" Grandma who sat nodding over her knitting looked up startled. "Gracious, child, what do you mean?"

"Listen," Peggy said triumphantly, reading from her book. "This is from a letter written in 1782 by Richard Varick to a friend: 'General Washington dines with me tomorrow; he is exceedingly fond of salt codfish. If you could conveniently send me as much fish as would serve a pretty large company tomorrow it will oblige.'"

"Imagine borrowing fish!" interrupted Nancy.

"And I hope they had honey for him, too, for that April breakfast," Peggy went on. "Here's a letter from his sister. 'When last I had the pleasure of seeing you, I observed your fondness for honey. I have got a large pot of very fine, in the comb, which I shall send you soon.'"

"I suppose they had hot biscuits then," I added. "Yes, you may be sure that General Washington breakfasted well in the old white house."

I. M.

The Artist Paints Space

By Dorothy Adlow

"Soon we shall conclude this exploration of the arts," said the professor when the sophomore class had assembled again. He seemed to regret that the next would be the last lecture. "As we study, the arts seem to grow more interesting and more absorbing. For many years I have been a student of fine arts, and yet the subject continues to be strange and enjoyable, perplexing and fascinating.

"No matter how closely a picture may resemble a person or a scene, it is still very different from that person or scene. We have had the opportunity to see what clever methods the artist employs to express life-like qualities, to create movement, to confer upon his subject a sense of dignity, or quiet, or grandeur. Just as a poet shapes very carefully the phrases which express his feeling, so an artist chooses painstakingly his colors, places most skillfully his lines. Seen close to, a picture is no more than a collection of globs of color, flat washes of paint, lines and accents; and yet how strong, and impressive and realistic it may seem.

"Today we will consider the matter of space. How can the artist make a flat canvas, which has but two dimensions, seem as though it is deep and spacious, possessing three dimensions?

"Now artists are sometimes disinterested in space, and they ignore it in their work. Take the mosaic-makers of ancient Rome. You may recall that they made their mosaic pictures so that they appear frankly and deliberately flat. For them, it was more beautiful and more sensible to keep them flat. Who would want to step upon a pavement which had a spacious design and made one feel that one might sink into the basement at every step one took on it?

Distance Diminishes

"Remember, on the other hand, the painting, 'In the Studio,' by Corot, which we studied a few weeks ago. That was spacious. We felt we might walk into that room, take several steps toward the lady seated before the easel, and then, take more steps to the wall in the background.

"Now, this sense of space is produced in pictures by holding to certain rules, known as principles of perspective. This line drawing is a good illustration to begin with." He turned towards the screen behind him, on which a picture that looked like an architectural drawing had been flashed. "In fact, it is an illustration from a book on 'Perspective' written in 1505 by Jean Pélerin.

"Here is a room in the Palace of Justice, divided by two arched aisles. Let us concentrate on the three walls. They run parallel to each other. They go back definitely in space. Like railroad tracks these parallel lines seem as though they will meet off at a distance. Do you notice that the walls seem to diminish in width as they recede? The arches also diminish in size as they move back into space. What a good, clear, convincing feeling of space, of the depth of a building we have by this manipulation of lines.

"Now we know that in reality the walls are of the same height, the measurements of the arches are the same. The draughtsman has taken liberties with measures and proportions, changed them radically to gain a feeling of space. You know how a ship looks as it appears on the horizon, like a dot; how it increases in size as it approaches us, and attains full dimensions when it sails close by. We know that aeroplanes seem smaller the higher they fly. While people may look the size of cats from the fiftieth story of the Empire State Building, from the ninetieth, they look like mice.

Colors Fade Too

"While we know that the objects do not actually become smaller as they move farther away, they certainly appear to be smaller. The artist takes advantage of this odd way we have of seeing things and follows these principles in making pictures. The farther away the object, the smaller it becomes.

"But more happens to an object at a distance than merely diminishing in size. We find when we continue our analysis, that colors are brighter the closer we are to them, that they grow grayer and vaguer as they become remote in space. Near at hand colors are warm, that is, reddish and yellow; at a distance, they are cool, or bluish and green. If the space is very, very deep, the colors may grow so vague, so blurred that they disappear altogether and there is nothing left but a pale mist." He turned to the screen again as a picture of fields and gardens was projected on it.

"This painted landscape by the well-known Dutchman, Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890), will illustrate some of these points," he continued. "Too bad we cannot see the original, for then we should see how colors are used to enforce the idea of spaciousness. But even in the black-and-white reproduction, we are aware of deep space.

"We observe the shrubs and vegetation in the foreground, or front of the picture, clear and bright. The two-wheeled wagon is clearly outlined. How much larger it is than the moving wagon off in the distance, which is small and vague. In reality, both wagons are the same size, but here the artist is occupied with the way things seem. Notice the haystack supporting a ladder on the left. Does it not seem higher, larger, than the rolling hills in the distance? And the house on the right is much larger than the cottages among the hills.

Lines Guide the Eye

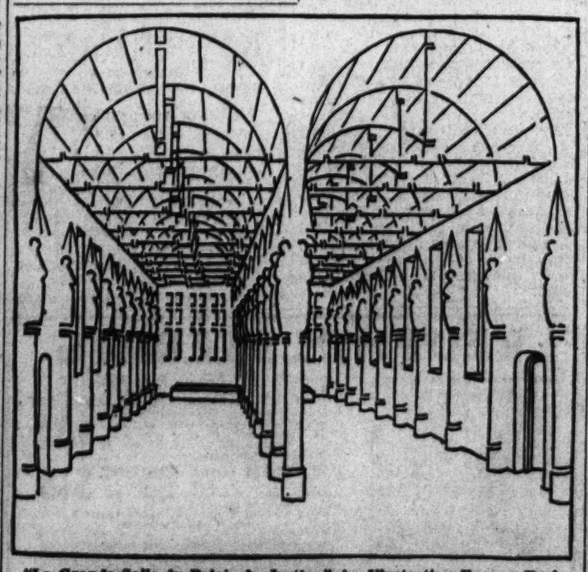
"Also, observe the zigzag lines which begin at the lower right of the painting, and carry the eye first to the left, then to the right, then back left, and on and on right to the top of the hills. Those are lines of movement which guide the eye and carry the spectator farther and farther into the ample landscape.

"In looking at pictures, we find some artists more interested in portraying space than others. In some periods of art history, painters remain indifferent to space as a consideration in making pictures. But even in painting today it is pretty common to find artists fussing with problems of perspective."

The skeptical student seemed to be interested in the lecture on perspective, for it brought the subject closer to the realistic world which he knew and recognized, and he forgot to cavil. The students of mathematics and physics were most interested of all, for to them problems of perspective came closest to scientific problems.

"Who would ever believe there was so much to think about and figure out in making pictures? I thought art was inspiration," said a lazy listener, who had taken the art course for relaxation, and found it too "deep."

(This is the eleventh of 12 articles on art that appear on this page about twice a month.)



"La Grande Salle du Palais du Justice." An Illustration From a Book Entitled "Perspective," Printed in 1505, by Jean Pélerin

The Call of Spring

You can hear the call of springtime,
And the cuckoo hears it too—
All the cowslip bells are dinging
To the music of its ringing,
And your heart is up and singing,
for the spring is calling you.

HELEN JULIET WRIGHT

Ideas Worth Fortunes

Upon what trifles flourishing industries, careers and inventions are often established! A passing remark, a slight mistake, an unusual sight—through such small happenings young people have attained prosperity and fame, simply because they had the insight and the courage to work wholeheartedly for what they believed to be a sound idea.

Thirty-seven years ago a young English clerk, named Frank Hornby, wrapped his overcoat tightly about him as he sat huddled up in a corner of a third class compartment of a train, one Christmas Eve, on his way from London to Birmingham. How cold it was! The train came to a halt, and rubbing his hand over the filmy heat-condensed window, he saw a small steam crane lifting coal sacks and other cargo in a goods yard close to the line. Almost instinctively he began thinking what a marvellous toy this crane would be if reduced to model size. How the children of his family would enjoy working it, or even making it for themselves if he supplied them with the materials.

A New Vocation

Straightway, after that happy Christmas gathering, young Hornby started putting his idea into practice. In his parents' home in Liverpool he converted an empty bedroom into a "factory." There, with one assistant, he set to work drilling holes in steel strips; making brass wheels, thin rods, and tiny nuts and bolts, so that with these accessories boys and girls, if mechanically inclined, could build their own toys, modelling them upon actual bridges, cranes, engines and other vehicles and engineering works of the day.

At night, when most young people of his age were asleep, Frank Hornby packed up his productions. On the morrow he was to begin work as his own commercial traveler.

The first name he gave to his constructional toy-making schemes was "Mechanics Made Easy"; later it was re-named "Meccano," this being a name children of any nationality could pronounce easily.

Today that modest, one-room factory has grown into a five-acre block of buildings, employing about 2000 skilled workpeople, and turning out thousands of mechanical sets and clockwork trains a year. From it, also, have sprung factories in America and France.

Another gifted toy-maker, whose most important inspiration was derived from a chance sight on the London docks, is Miss Jessica Borthwick. One day she happened to notice an Argentine boat unloading its cargo of hides and was surprised to see how large an amount was being discarded as useless. She spoke to the foreman who explained that since nothing could be done with the tails they were cut from the hides and were thrown away by the thousands every week.

"What frightful waste!" she thought. As an experienced toy-maker she knew that mohair, the material most favored for dolls' tresses, had become very expensive and hard to get. "Why not try these unwanted cow tails?" she thought.

Courageously she founded a new doll factory, and after refining these raw materials which cost her practically nothing, was able to give her models lustrous, silky curls and permanent waves. Experts were soon hailing these heads of hair as the glossiest and loveliest in England. This illustrates the value of keen observation.

Profiting From Experience

The faculty to profit by one's own experience is no less desirable. Consider Camp Gillette, "father of the safety razor blade, who, one morning in his bathroom, when he had just learned to shave, let the razor slip. That slip started it.

He resolved, then and there, to break away from his work as a young dealer in corks, and devise a razor blade that couldn't slip however clumsily used. For weeks he experimented till at last he discovered how to fit a tiny piece of flat steel to a handle and so evolved the famous blade which bears his name.

Going a bit farther back, a young confectioner named Tom Smith was sitting by a blazing log fire one foggy winter's evening when suddenly the wood's pleasing crackle in the grate caught his attention. Now if I can put that sparkling crack in my bon-bons, he thought. His bon-bons, at that time, were merely sugared almonds wrapped in colored tissue paper.

After that evening Tom experimented with various explosive substances, trying to reproduce that log fire crackle. Imagine his joy when ultimately he invented a harmless snap which, pulled simultaneously at each end, caused a minor explosion. The idea became so popular that soon he exchanged the sweet contents of his bon-bons for the bright trinkets and baubles—and so we got the modern paper cracker.

One could continue citing story after story telling how seemingly slight, inconsequential ideas have turned into fortunes. How, for instance, the "Yo-Yo" was derived from a Philippine war weapon used 200 years ago; how a borrowed rubber mat led to the invention of rubber heeled boots and shoes; and how M. Coty owed his huge perfume business to a bottle of spilled scent.

Emerson once said, "If a man makes a better mousetrap than his neighbor, the world will beat a pathway to his door." It is the alert thinker, capable of seizing on an idea, however simple it appears at first sight, who achieves success.

A. J. Forrest

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Shoe Dealers Have Their Biggest Assortments of the Year Now

Amateur Hockey Play-Offs Start at Garden Tonight—Bruins Vs. Rangers in N. Y.

Valleyfield Will Prove A Real Task for Olympics

Line-up at Garden Tonight

Olympics		Valleyfield
Costello, lw		rw, Goulet
Spain, c		c, Hamel
Guibord, rw		lw, Lilly
Smith, ld		rd, Matte
Stubbs, rd		ld, Philbin
Moon, g		g, Lacelles

Olympic spares: O'Neill, Lax, Jeremiah, Allen, Splaine, Roberts, Ford, Harris; Valleyfield spares: DesChamps, Boyer, Howarth, Landreville, Deneaut, Guilbeault, Reeves.

Game Starts at 8:30

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The play-offs in the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League begin at the Garden tonight with the Boston Olympics facing the Valleyfield Braves. The puck is scheduled to be dropped at 8:30.

Local ice fans should be treated to some of the best hockey of the season as these two teams battle in their first of three games to be played here. The other two games are scheduled for Saturday night and Sunday afternoon. This play-off calls for a three-out-five-game series and, if necessary, the Olympics will go to Canada to play the remaining two.

Valleyfield made its first appearance in Boston a week ago Sunday at the Arena and more than 6,000 followers turned out for the contest The game was a thriller despite the fact that the Valleyfield players were weary from playing an exhibition game en route. The local club won, 5 to 2, to atone for an early defeat at Valleyfield, 3 to 2.

Heavy Checkers

It may be assured that the team that meets the Olympics tonight will be in top form for the crucial first game. When this Valleyfield six is hitting its top stride it is a hard outfit to stop. Besides possessing a world of speed and skating ability, the Valleyfield Braves employ rugged checking tactics.

The team which will represent Valleyfield here tonight is made up of boys who acquired their polish from competing on the rinks of England and France. Another feature of this team as a whole is that it is the heaviest six in the league. One of the outstanding goaltenders on foreign ice last season was Johnny Lacelles. He is now working in the Valleyfield cage. On his last visit here he turned in a brilliant performance and received due acclaim from Boston fans for his sensational saves.

On the Braves first line will be the high-scoring Theo Hamel. In the game against the Olympics here he was responsible for both goals and was a constant threat throughout. Teaming with him tonight will be Goulet and Lilly on the wings. Jerry Philbin and Henri Matte will start on defense with the clever Lacelles in the nets.

Reeves Is Ready

Another brilliant forward that Boston fans didn't really see at his best, but who is rated as the star of the club, is Rollie Reeves. He used to play in New York, so knows his way around here in hockey. Reeves started against the Olympics here, but was forced to retire early because of an injury. He is back in shape and will be in there tonight.

Coach Hago Harrington has his Olympics as ready as they can be for the Braves. Although Al Dewey, wing on the third line, will not be available, Jerry O'Niell, Melrose star, will take his place on the third line with Johnny Lax and Bob Jeremiah. The ex-Dartmouth players of Jack Costello, Frankie Spain, and Paul Guibord will be intact, with Jack Harris, Junie Allen, and George Ford ready for relief work.

The reliable defensemen of Junie Stubbs and Art Smith will protect the veteran Tom Moon in the nets. Bill Splaine and Jim Roberts will be the alternate defensemen.

Prices for the play-offs will remain at the same popular prices that have featured all of the Olympic games this year. For those who turn in coupons the admission price is 25 cents, while those who do not have this coupon will be asked 40 cents. There are no reserved seats.

Defense Local Sextet Must Break Through

Left to Right—Henri Matte, Right Defense; John Lacelles, Goalie, and Gerry Philbin, Left Defense, for Valleyfield

Sporting Around the Hub

He may be small in stature as athletes go, but he is mighty in regard to contracts. That applies to little Rabbit Warstler, short stop of the Bees. He now holds the distinction (?) of being the only regular of the team who has not filed his signed contract with President Bob Quinn. His last opponent was Roy Johnson, but the veteran outfielder weakened today and his name was checked off the list.

Warstler is not bracketed in the hold-out class, but the midget infielder is taking his own good time in returning a signature. Johnson probably will not play any part of a regular this season, but he is a handy type to have on the bench, hitting and fielding in steady fashion. His days in the major league are numbered, but so long as he can step to the plate in short order and deliver he will be of value.

Ralph McLeod of Atlantic, Mass., will make the trip south with the Bees. Bob Quinn has followed the work of the youngster with McKeesport in Class D ball where he batted .325 and Columbia, S. C., in Class B where he batted .312 and decided he earned a try with the main organization on this trip. He plays first base, bats and throws left-handed, is 6 ft. 1 in. in height and weighs 168. He will understudy Elbie Fletcher. Tommy Thevenow, veteran Bee infielder, has been given his outright release.

No news came out of the Red Sox offices. The club is giving some of the boys plenty of time to make up their minds regarding signing their contracts.

United States curling team encountered difficulties in the second round play of the eleventh annual Ontario Bonspiel yesterday. Three teams from Detroit went down to defeat and E. S. Litchfield of The Country Club team of Brookline tasted its first defeat in the Birks-Ellis-Ryrie trophy play.

Basketball fans have an opportunity to view New England's most colorful team Saturday night when Frank Keaney brings his Rhode Island State five here for a game with Northeastern. The visitors are famed as a point-a-minute team and in other years have been invited to New York because of their color. The local five has little hope of victory, but will give the Rhode Islanders a battle. Last night Tufts felt the brunt of a Keaney team when beaten in Kingston, 64 to 48.

Once more the Harvard hockey team disappointed its followers. They were held to a 4-4 overtime tie at the Boston Garden last night by Princeton and the result should be rated a moral victory for the Tigers. Only 1,000 hockey fans went to the game. In the afternoon the previously undefeated Harvard freshman sextet went down to defeat before Rindge Tech of Cambridge, Greater Boston Interscholastic League champions.

Jack Hutchinson, former amateur hockey player of note around these parts, had been doing very well with his American amateur team in the world amateur hockey championship at Prague, Czechoslovakia, until last night when the team went down to defeat 2-0 by the home club before 11,000 fans. Canada went on its victorious route beating Germany, 3-2.

Bob Kiphuth Takes Off Hat To Haynie, Wolverine Ace

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17 (AP)—Coach Bob Kiphuth of Yale, whose charges lost a thrilling intersectional dual meet to Michigan's national collegiate swimming champions, was all apologies today for "under-estimating the ability" of Tom Haynie, Wolverine ace.

"I had said before the meet last night that Haynie is the best all-around swimmer in the country, but I didn't know he also was an iron man."

He was referring to Haynie's stunt which mainly was responsible for the mid-westerners' 41-to-34 victory over Yale—the first triumph for Michigan over the Blue in their history. In the two previous meetings in 1928 and 1930, Yale won.

With only a few minutes rest after capturing the 440-yard free style race which brought the Wolverines on even terms with Yale at 34-all, Haynie had enough left to fight off a terrific anchor leg challenge from Capt. John Macionis of Yale in the 440-yard free style relay—the final event—to give Michigan the race by a slim margin.

The meet was jammed with drama and produced everything but new records. Both teams had entered the competition undefeated—Yale with 9 victories and Michigan without a setback since it met the New York A. C. in 1936.

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Amherst 47, Mass. State 43 (overtime).
Providence 41, Yale 32.
Wesleyan 49, Brown 30.
Colby 46, Maine 42.
Dartmouth 51, Syracuse 41.
R. I. State 64, Tufts 48 (varsity).
R. I. State 71, Tufts 41 (freshmen).
Worcester Tech 49, Northeastern 28.

Hockey

Yale 4, St. Nicholas 3.
Clarkson 7, Dartmouth 0.
Bowdoin 5, Northeastern 1.
Harvard 4, Princeton 4 (overtime).

Swimming

Michigan 41, Yale 34.
Springfield 41, Trinity 34.
Harvard 62, Boston Y. M. C. A. 13.

Track

Holy Cross 49, Amherst 37.

Fencing

Yale 14, Columbia 13 (varsity).
Yale 17, Columbia 10 (freshman).

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Eddie Casey, former head football coach at Harvard University, signed to coach Boston Redskins of National Professional Football League at $10,000 salary.

Miss Miley Advances

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 17 (AP)—Medalist Marion Miley of Fort Pierce, Fla., led the favorites yesterday into the second round of the Mid-Florida women's golf tournament. She overwhelmed Mrs. F. W. Thomas of Columbus, Ohio, 8 and 7.

American Hockey Association

Minneapolis 6, St. Paul 3.

Bushnell Faces Many Problems In New Office

Asa Bushnell, now "commissioner of athletics" for the majority of eastern colleges, outlined plans of the new office to a group of local newspaper men at a luncheon yesterday. He frankly admitted that he was in no position to detail plans at this early date and stated that the visit here was more educational to his own interests than informative to others.

There was a varied opinion formed of impressions following the informal gathering, but one and all admitted the new commissioner is at a distinct disadvantage right now. Plans toward improvement in the handling of college track, baseball, basketball and swimming are much more advanced than the all-important matter of football.

From the progress already made and the amount of work yet to be done, it would appear that Bushnell has need of another year or two before he will have everything under control. Already he has promising plans for the handling of the I. C. 4-A. indoor meet. To eliminate much of the "red tape" and confusion he has ordered new methods of conducting the meet which will simplify and run the events off in orderly fashion.

The trials in the shotput, high jump, pole vault, broad jump will take place in the afternoon with only the first six and ties to enter the finals. The majority of officials will be kept off the floor and the athletes not competing in events will do their "warming up" on a special board track in the basement of the Madison Square Garden. Athletes will only be admitted to the floor when their event is due.

During his one-day visit here Bushnell had 64 football officials to interview and he spent the morning and afternoon in so doing. He has not devised any concrete system for the grading, appointing, and promotion of referees, etc.

His new duties comprise controlling interests in a federation of 11 different college sport organizations. Of course the most important branches are the eastern gridiron officials and the I. C. 4-A. track. He aims to minimize the long drawn-out I. A. A. A. A. committee meetings and wants to stress the track meets where the constitution seemingly over-balanced the competition in other years.

The new manager of the central office for the eastern inter-collegiate athletics appeared will informed of the difficulties yet to be ironed out and gave the impression that he will waste no time in devising a systematic form of improvement all along the line.

W. M.

Ten Harvard Teams to See Action in 14 Week-End Contests

Ten Harvard athletic teams will compete in 14 contests this week end with four teams in action in six contests at Cambridge.

Outstanding among the home schedulings are the two Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League games with Cornell on Friday and Columbia on Saturday at the Indoor Athletic Building. These games will be preceded by freshman contests, the Harvard first-year men playing Governor Dummer Academy on Friday night and Dartmouth freshmen, Saturday night.

Additionally, the Harvard fencing team will meet the Hartford Fencers' Club Saturday afternoon at 3 p. m., and the freshman wrestling team will meet Exeter in the Indoor Athletic Building at 2 p. m.

Foremost among the away-from-home schedulings is the two-game trip to Canada for the varsity hockey team. Harvard will play Queen's at Kingston on Friday, and at Toronto University Saturday. Coach Joe Stubbs has named 15 players to make the Canadian trip. They are Ned Cutter, George Roberts, Johnny Mechem, Capt. Traff Hicks, Gene Emerson, Howard Johnson, Austie Harding, Joe Patrick, Ralph Pope, Henry Ervin, Warren Winslow, Fred de Rham, Alex Kevorkian, Win Jameson, and Vin Freedley. Managers Alden Blodget, John Brooks, Harvey Jones, and Walter Robbins will accompany the team.

The freshman hockey team will play Dartmouth at Hanover, Friday. The varsity and freshman swimming teams will meet Dartmouth at Hanover, Saturday, in meets originally scheduled for the Harvard Pool but changed to Hanover in order to equalize future varsity swimming schedulings. Harvard's varsity team will be attempting to win its 20th straight meet and the Crimson will be favored to maintain the undefeated record it has had since the beginning of the 1936-37 season.

The freshman track team is to meet Exeter at Exeter, Saturday, and the varsity wrestling team will also be away from Cambridge on a two-meet trip being scheduled with Navy at Annapolis on Saturday, and Penn State at State College on Monday.

Columbia's Position

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	6	1	311	252	.857
Cornell	4	2	247	257	.667
Columbia	3	2	196	184	.600
Harvard	2	2	146	138	.500
Pennsylvania	3	4	269	278	.429
Yale	2	6	270	320	.250
Princeton	1	4	165	175	.200

Result Feb. 16
Columbia 39, Pennsylvania 33.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Columbia is in a position to challenge Dartmouth for the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League lead but it isn't a very pleasant position.

While the Lions were trouncing Pennsylvania, last night, 39 to 33, in a league game, Dartmouth was whipping a strong Syracuse quintet, 51 to 41, in an "extra-curricular" clash. Columbia has two games with Dartmouth, and to make any sort of a stir in the league race it must knock off the pace-setters in both games. Last night's win put the Lions in third place behind Cornell.

Penn didn't threaten the Light Blue until the last few minutes. By then, 15 points by Ed Anderson and nine by Capt. Johnny O'Brien had given Columbia an adequate lead, and all the Quaker rally did was give the fans a thrill. Roy Menzel led the losers with 12 points. The defeat dropped Penn to fifth place.

Bingham and Bushnell Confer

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—W. J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard and Asa S. Bushnell, New Manager of the Central Office of Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics

Hurlingham Four Wins

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 17 (CP Cable)—Lord Montbatten's all-star Hurlingham polo team outclassed Jamaica 12-3 yesterday in the opening game of the Jamaica polo tournament. The home team was inferior in technique, combination and positional play. The game was exceptionally fast in the first half but slowed down somewhat toward the latter stages. Robinson was brilliant for the winners, scoring six goals, four in the second and two in the opening chukker.

Cochrane Hangs Up His Catcher's Mitt For Good and All

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 17 (AP)—Manager Mickey Cochrane of the Detroit Baseball Club announced yesterday he was hanging up his big mitt for good after 13 years as a major league catcher. At the same time he predicted the Tigers would knock off the Yankees "if we get the pitching."

Cochrane's playing career actually ended last May 18 when he was hit by a fast ball pitched by Bump Hadley of the New York Yankees.

"I'm all through," Mickey said. "I won't even get in there as a pinch hitter any more. I probably have some catching left in me, but I feel I could not do justice to two jobs—managing and playing.

"I've had a lot of fun as a ballplayer and I'm sorry it's all over." As for the Yankees:

"Somebody's going to knock them down eventually," Cochrane said, "and it may as well be us. We're in swell shape to do the job, if we get the pitching."

And what about the Tiger pitching?

"Say!" Cochrane grinned, "I've got 17 pitchers coming to camp at Lakeland and we ought to develop something out of the newcomers. I think Rowe may be all right this season. Then we've got Tommy Bridges and Eldon Auker as standbys. And Roxy Lawson—don't forget him. He just won 18 last season, and should be even better this year."

Mickey said Baron Poffenberger, who won 10 and lost 5 in his first year up from Beaumont, shaped up encouragingly, and another newcomer, Alton Benton, who won 16 last year for Memphis, "looks like the read goods."

"Then," he said, "we've got Vernon Kennedy, whom we received in a trade from the White Sox this winter, who is a real pitcher. Yes, sir, it looks pretty good."

Cochrane said young Rudy York will fill his shoes as first-string catcher, with the Veteran Ray Hayworth in reserve.

Title Defender Wins In the Quarterfinals

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, title defender and first seeded player, beat back the challenge of Barbara Strohbar, Philadelphia player, to enter the semifinal round of the Women's New York Junior League invitation squash racquets tournament yesterday. The score was 15—7, 18—16, 17—18, 15—4.

Margaret Bostwick, former metropolitan and New York champion, eliminated Helen Stone of the home club in the quarterfinal round, 14—16, 15—8, 8—15, 16—14, 15—4, while Eleonora Sears of Boston, former national champion and seeded third, gained a well-earned victory over Freda Scharman of the junior league, seeded No. 8, 15—11, 16—17, 15—11, 12—15, 18—16.

In the fourth and final match, Elizabeth Pearson, former internationalist, who is unseeded in this tournament, took a four-game match from Barbara Williams of the Rockaway Hunting Club, 15—12, 15—11, 12—15, 15—12.

Carey Signs Contract

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17 (AP)—Tom Carey, Brownie shortstop and second baseman, has sent his signed 1938 contract to club headquarters. He is the twenty-third member to come into the fold.

Series Stands In N. Y. Favor Up to Tonight

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	23	4	9	101	68	50
Rangers	21	5	9	111	63	47
Chicago	10	8	19	67	103	28
Detroit	8	9	20	72	100	25

Canadian Division

Toronto	17	8	10	108	90	42
Canadiens	14	8	14	95	98	36
Americans	12	8	13	86	89	32
Montreal	10	4	21	70	99	24

Games Tonight

Boston at Rangers.
Toronto at Montreal.
Americans at Chicago.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As this was being written the Bruins were en route to the "Big Town" mindful of an engagement with those rollicking New York Rangers. Impatient hockey fans await the result of the game tonight. Boston fans in particular are envious of New Yorkers because the locals must await the return clash here until Sunday.

On two other occasions this season the Bruins have established new attendance marks in New York's Madison Square Garden for games against the Rangers. Whether they create a third record tonight is dependent upon the elasticity of the building's walls. Money, position and ambition await the winner of first place.

Rangers, under the astute leadership of the "Silver Fox," Lester Patrick, have snapped at the heels of the famous Rossmen for more than a month. They have aspired to the lofty first-place post of the Bruins; they have narrowed the gap to uncomfortable proportions; have seen it widened exasperatingly again, and tonight they enter the first of a two-game series which should terminate the issue.

Boarding the train this morning the Bruins were cocky. They were confident that they would shake these persistent pursuers. Their 5-2 triumph over Maroons really put them on edge and with the return to form of Dit Clapper and Ray Getliffe, they planned to take the Rangers apart and see what makes them click.

On games played between the two to date, the New Yorkers have a one-game edge. They marched into Boston Tuesday night, Jan. 25, and took a 3-2 game from the locals. Up to that point each team had won two games from the other. Counting tonight's affair, there are three games to be played between them before the schedule ends.

Besides the team rivalry between these two colorful organizations, there is a personal bit of rivalry going on between the two goaltenders, Tiny Thompson of the Bruins and Dave Kerr of the Rangers. Each year the Vezina trophy is awarded to the goalie having the best season record and right now Kerr is leading Thompson in goals scored against him and in shutouts.

The Boston Garden is reported sold out for Sunday night already. The only question of doubt concerning that point is whether some of the season ticket holders fail to exercise their options until too late to place them on public sale. Season scores between Rangers and Boston:

Boston 3, Rangers 2, at Boston.
Rangers 4, Boston 0, at New York.
Boston 3, Rangers 2, at Boston.
Rangers 5, Boston 3, at New York.
Rangers 3, Boston 2, at Boston.
Games won—N. Y. 3, Boston 2.
Total goals—N. Y. 16, Boston 11.

Johnny Magee Feted By Bowdoin Alumni

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 17 (AP)—After being feted by the Bowdoin Club of Portland, which celebrated his silver anniversary as track coach, little Johnny Magee was so overwhelmed that he broke down and confessed how he recruited his first Bowdoin track team 25 years ago.

"As soon as I landed the Bowdoin track berth," he told the alumni group last night, "I culled the outstanding runners and jumpers from the high schools in Greater Boston, packed them on a train and deposited them on the Bowdoin campus.

"I didn't know about Bowdoin's high scholastic requirements, but I soon learned. Not one of my importations was able to pass the entrance examinations and I had to send all of them back to Boston.

"When they arrived at the Brunswick railroad station, they found scouts from Bates, Colby and Maine waiting for them. The result was that instead of going home, they enrolled at those institutions, where they made my life miserable for the next few years."

Magee, who has coached a large army of capable track and field performers, said that Fred Tootell, 1924 Olympic champion and Rhode Island State track coach, was his prize product.

"In my opinion," Magee said, "Tootell was the greatest hammer thrower that ever lived."

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	7	0	1	61	12	14
Queen's	7	0	2	41	31	14
Toronto	4	1	2	31	22	9
Dartmouth	4	0	3	27	43	8
Harvard	2	1	3	14	16	5
Princeton	2	1	4	21	30	5
Montreal	1	0	7	21	48	2
Yale	0	1	8	16	33	1

Result Feb. 16
Princeton 4, Harvard 4, overtime

Tomorrow
AMERICA'S LARGEST FLEET OF ULTRA-MODERN STREAMLINED TRAINS
will be announced in this newspaper

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Next Davis Cup Campaign

Although there are still a number of months before the 1938 Davis Cup campaign really gets under way, it is receiving considerable attention at the hands of those who will have the management of the teams of the various countries which have entered as well as the lawn tennis public in general. The draw has been completed and announced, Australia has announced the team which it expects to enter in the North American zone, and one of the original challengers, New Zealand, has already announced its withdrawal due to the fact that one of its best doubles players will be unable to compete. Then, too, reports are being circulated that Japan will not send a team to meet Canada in its North American zone match as the money necessary to cover the expenses of such a trip has not been forthcoming. In the meantime, one of the players who is expected to take a leading part in America's defense of the trophy is, with his doubles partner, on the way back home from Australia, where they have been playing in many exhibition and championship matches with more or less success.

Staff Photo
Bobby Riggs

Australia and Germany

So far as the outcome of the two zone competitions is concerned, the absence of New Zealand or of Japan, should the latter occur, will have no effect. There was and is little chance of any country coming through the European competition other than Germany, and it is equally certain that Australia will be the North American winner. When these two countries come together in the interzone final for the right to challenge the United States, it will really be the first time that any real doubt regarding the winning country should come up. While the team which Australia has named does not appear quite as strong as the one which represented that country in 1937, it should be able to put up a good battle against the Germans, provided, of course, both come through their zone matches as expected. Jack Bromwich and Adrian Quist are the veterans on the team and they will be supported by L. A. Schwartz and Harry C. Hopman. Jack Crawford, Vivian McGrath, and Don Turnbull, of last year's team, are unable to make the trip this year. Germany will undoubtedly be represented by Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Henner Henkel again, and they will be the favorites to come through with the right to challenge the U. S. A.

American Outlook

That the American outlook is not too rosy at the present time must be admitted. Don Budge is still an amateur and the only candidate for the No. 1 position; but when it comes to the question as to who will be paired with him as a partner for the doubles or who will play the singles with him, the answer is far from simple. Last year Gene Mako was his partner in the doubles; but it is quite generally felt that if America is to win the doubles this year, another partner must be found for Budge. Budge and Mako are great friends and it seems too bad to break the combination up; but it does not appear strong enough to defeat the German team of Von Cramm and Henkel, which defeated it in the United States doubles championship at Longwood last August. If Budge is to have a new partner, it looks as if Wayne Sabin would be the most logical player to name. As for the other singles assignment there is a merry (unofficial) battle going on between a number of players. Frankie Parker, who came through to clinch the Cup for America last year, is again available as is Bryan M. Grant, who played against Germany and lost; but today it looks very much as if neither of these players would get the call, as Bobby Riggs is slated for the No. 2 position. And at present his chief rival appears to be Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., who has been showing up very well in the South and who is generally picked with Riggs to be the foundation of the 1939 Cup team should Don Budge turn professional before then.

Where to Dine

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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Children's Movie—Sat. 10 A. M.
SHIRLEY TEMPLE in "STOWAWAY"

The Home Forum

Wind-Screen Snapshots

(Parma-Napoli)

(Via Emilia)

STRAIGHT across the gentle Emilian countryside runs the famous Roman road, bounded by spacious fields bordered by trees on whose branches, extended on poles, vines grow with leaves already turning scarlet, glowing dimly in the misty, September morning; square farmhouses, blue or green-shuttered; walls of apricot, pink or cream, flat roofs, red-tiled.

(Bologna)

ARCADES RUN THE length of every street—no need for the Bolognese to carry umbrellas! Modern buildings by law conform to this tradition, harmonize with the strongly individual character of the city.

San Lucca Church, fantastically situated on an isolated hill outside the town, is reached by a covered way, every arch of which was provided by a pious Bologna family of long ago. The road, losing its Emilian directness, now starts to twist and turn.

(Toscana)

ANCIENT TUSCANY, the birthplace of antique Etruscan culture: serpentine roads follow the contours of its characteristic, rounded hills and valleys; silver-gray olive groves, sturdy, square-faced farms, roughly red-tiled roofs, closed shutters. Festoons of red-gold Indian corn-cobs drying in the sun enrich their many white barns and outhouses; oddly-shaped hayricks; fat golden pumpkins gossip in groups in the sun.

Tall, pointed black cypresses, peculiar to Toscana, give these scenes their final touch of expressive charm. They march in single lines against the sky, form harmoniously deep-toned masses, or, singly, add point to or underline the beauty of a passing scene with unfailing adroitness.

Churches of Toscana-Romana style, faced black and white basalt, and marble; villas, each a miniature palazzo set in formal gardens; white bullocks in gay coloured trappings with red fly-nets on their muzzles; drays and waggons painted with fine designs; all amidst that varied, hauntingly lovely landscape.

(Firenze)

AFTER THE CATHEDRALS of England, France, Belgium, with their exteriors of Gothic gray, or bone-white and smoke-dark contrasts, how rare, how enchanting the colourful exterior of the Florentine Cathedral! It is entirely covered with delicate but simple geometric designs in marbles of dove-white, gray-green and subtly rosy red, an indescribably harmonious whole. The dome, Brunelleschi's marvel of construction, is unfaced brick, its natural colouring and rough texture in delightful, unexpected contrast to the suavity of the marble. The interior; dimly spacious; graciously austere, but for the burning richness of its windows.

The campanile tower of Giotto stands apart, close by the cathedral, a work of the utmost beauty and poise and proportion. It is clothed, as is the cathedral, in white, gray-green and rose. Its proportions reverse the usually accepted smaller-at-the-top convention and, as naturally and graciously as the plant bears the heavier head of its flower, it rises in nobility and grace.

A fairy-tale bridge, Ponte Vecchio, with its load of tight-packed goldsmiths' shops. Glimpses of Palazzo Strozzi, massively belligerent; Uffizi Galleries; Palazzo Vecchio in tawny brick rearing its virile, square tower over the Piazza della Signoria.

The Pitti, grimly elegant fortress-palace sheltering from view the opulent grace of its Boboli gardens.

In the failing light the city lies rosy red and cream enfolded in the arms of the tawny Tuscan hills. The Arno sweeps serenely on its way.

(Castiglione di Fiorentino)

DARKNESS FOUND US searching for an hotel in a village just past Arezzo, whose streets and lanes suggested need of toboggan rather than car. Before sleep came, ceaseless pictures rolled and flitted before closed eyes—roads and road signs, mountain scenes, glory of glowing stained glass; pictures, people, palaces, incidents of the day.

The dining-room window, darkly blank the night before, by morning revealed a courtyard so picturesque that it might have been a stage-setting. A church front in creamy pink, steps leading down to a fountain. Other buildings completed the scene, in attractive stages of shabbiness; broken green shutters, patched apricot walls, a pleasantly eccentric oddity in the many levels of their roofs covered with huge curved drain-pipe tiles of earthy red. Behind this a line of slender black cypresses descended a round hill, darkly defined against a pale translucent sky.

(Umbria: Orvieto)

VAST, PART-SHROUDED in morning mist Lago di Trasimeno glides past on our left—the scene of one of invading Hannibal's great victories. Modern Romans have near here a great airfield, huge planes already aflight.

In the midst of a wide Umbrian valley, framed at distance by the Apennini, appears a great isolated rock, crowned by the city of Orvieto. We mounted its steep rock-walled approaches to find one of Italy's most exquisite mosaic-fronted cathedrals. The joyous keenness of those delicate bright colours red, blue, gleaming with gold, framed in pure lines of white marble, all freshness and gladness—unforgettable!

Speeding on, the scene felt strangely familiar. Why, it was a continuous panorama, made up from backgrounds of well-loved Umbrian pictures. How often one has gazed past the shoulders of a Mother and Child at this very countryside!

(Campagna Romana)

THE REGION THAT followed had quite another character. Our midday picnic was under a brambly hedgerow, with hips and haws glowing red against a soft blue sky; wild blue scabious in the grass and a view over wide grassy fields bounded afar by low rolling hills.

Passing many "Roma" road-signs. All roads lead to Rome! So it does not matter which we take. From all directions, the roads march on this city, so strangely placed in marshes, environed at least on this side by the harsh bitter downs and rough moorland of the Campagna Romana.

(Roma)

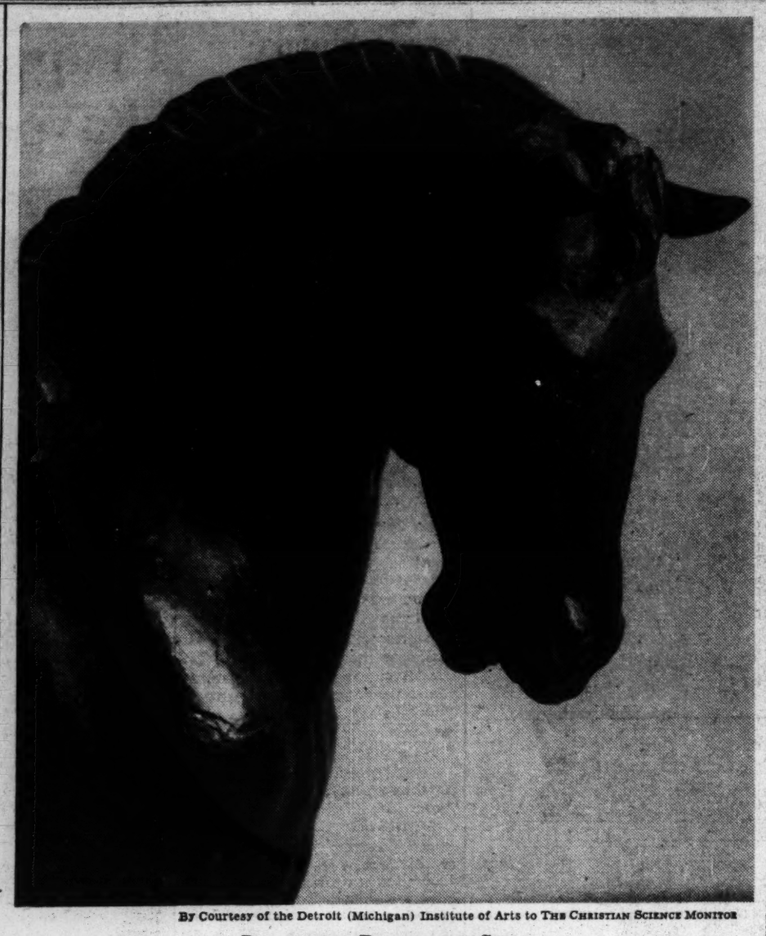
WITHOUT THE USUAL introduction through factory-lined or suburban areas, one crosses the Tevere and enters the city suddenly. Her first greeting is a modern one—a Fascist salute, as the first thing to be noticed is the huge new Foro Mussolini. As shown in maps of classic Rome, the via Flamina today, too, thrusts straight to the heart of the city. From the Pincio and higher, from the richly shaded gardens of the Villa Umberto I, we view the City of the Seven Hills.

So many pictures have been painted in poem, prose and paint that I shall not attempt impudently to "hit off" the dignity of her classic and present-day magnificence.

The opulence of her grandeur is not oppressive though, tempered as it is with such artistic justice as to be always beautiful.

OUR ROUTE TO Napoli continued on the Via Appia, narrow, straight, its Roman paving not long ago replaced, lined on either side with the crumbling ruins of antique monumental tombs. We soon turned to join the New Appian Way; and, past the region full of prosperous villages called "castelli romani," we settled to the swift rhythm of the road. Truly Roman, it shoots direct, tree-lined, safety-bordered with black and white as are all the excellent Italian motor-roads, through endlessly renewed, identical perspectives. On one side constant repetition of National Labour Scheme farms, blue painted, numbered, staidly regular, each in its plot; on the other the low chains of the Apennini follow, then approach until the road is forced to give up its arrow-flight line and climb amongst them. This alternation occurs several times before reaching Napoli. One glimpse of the bay's glorious arc, jewel-framed in brilliant lights by now, serves as introduction and promise at once to the beauties that await, to be enjoyed at leisure, after two days of rapid, wind-screen impressions.

JAN LAING



By Courtesy of the Detroit (Michigan) Institute of Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETAIL OF A RENAISSANCE STATUE

THIS animated head is but a detail of a complete figure representing a walking horse. It was done in wood, probably a model for an equestrian statue, and is considered "in style nearest to Donatello."

We know the special qualities of that Italian master in sculpture of the fifteenth century. He was enterprising, fearless, dramatic. His equestrian portrait, "Gattamelata," in Padua, and Verrocchio's "Colleoni," in Venice, are the two most famous equestrian portraits of this epoch.

In this horse, we feel the spontaneity of Donatello, the freedom and vitality which were prominent features of his style. For his ability to seize the characteristics of a passing moment so concisely, Donatello has been designated the first "modern" sculptor.

Winter Walk With A Poet

FOR obvious reasons Brattle Street was our favorite winter walk. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow lived on Brattle Street, and happened by chance to take his own late-afternoon constitutional at about the time that we took ours. Thus, skipping expectantly down the street as he strode majestically up it, we usually met him at approximately the same spot, and, experiencing anew each day the same momentary wince of awe at his great name and fame, realized just as suddenly that even his snow-white beard, so incredibly long and waving, was no more, no less, than a mere flag of truce proffered from Age to Youth, and, capitulating utterly, hurled ourselves once again into his hospitable arms.

High over our heads, as with Mr. Lowell, much conversation passed of course between Mr. Longfellow and our father that would have been well worth remembering. But I remember none of it, recalling only that oftener than not, hand in hand with this our Winter Poet, as we walked in turn with Lowell, our Summer Poet, we went back with Mr. Longfellow into his beautiful house and library, where, urging him as discreetly as possible into the depths of his big chair, we took turns sitting in his lap, while he talked *our* kind of talk to us about practical things such as kittens and rabbits and sleds and skates.—From "Being Little in Cambridge," by ELEANOR HALLOWELL ABBOTT. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

The Little Dabchicks

AT THE side of the lake, where the grassy bank rises up steeply from the water's edge, I found a nest—a queer-looking thing like a small island of mud and leaves—cleverly placed amongst the tall reeds and bulrushes that stretch towards the center of the water.

At first I thought that it was empty; but, when I had edged near enough to the nest, I found that there were eggs in it, covered over with wet leaves and duck-weed. I knew then that the nest must belong to a pair of grebes, or dabchicks as they are called. After watching for some time, I saw the mother dabchick swimming under water, then bobbing up like a cork, and diving underneath again; always within the same radius, yet each time reappearing in a different spot, so that one might have thought there were half-a-dozen birds instead of only one!

This performance, I realized, was to distract my attention from her treasured eggs. After a while the little bird was reassured, for she came to the surface to stay. As she swam about in the strong morning sunlight, she was near enough for me to see the glossy chestnut coloring on her head, the yellow tip of her long beak and the lie of the feathers on her short black wings.

HAVING THUS UNEXPECTEDLY made the acquaintance of Mrs. Dabchick, I felt that I should like to see more of her. Accordingly, every morning and evening I passed the lake; but always I found the nest empty—covered with duck-weed—and saw its late occupant swimming silently away under water.

One evening, on an impulse, I approached the nest from a different direction; and this time, to my delight, saw the dabchick dive into the lake. It was a wonderful sight. Even as the head of the bird went into the water, the feet made a scraping movement that left the eggs covered in the nest. And the bird vanished without the sign of a splash or a ripple.

Shortly afterwards I went away for several weeks, but my first visit on my return was to the dabchick's nest. I now found seven birds awaiting me, instead of only one. Father Dabchick had appeared upon the scene and the five babies had grown into fledglings and of imposing size.

The morning was warm and perfect; a gentle wind stirred the trees, and the lake lay silver in the sunlight. Slowly, placidly, the dabchick family were swimming in and out, in and out of the cool shadows of the willow trees about their home. Softly they talked to each other in their quiet reedy voices. As soon as they caught sight of me, they disappeared like magic; but the water was so clear that I could see them plainly swimming below the surface.

ALL SUMMER THROUGH I watched them and, when they became more accustomed to my presence, I brought others to see them, too. But the birds always dived under water as soon as we appeared. Once or twice we saw them fluttering along the surface of the water, dragging their green legs behind them, and once I saw one bird fly the whole length of the lake. Dabchicks can fly quite rapidly, if they choose, but they rarely take to the wing. Diving is their forte and I am sure they know there is no diving display to compare with theirs.

B. N.

Both Eyes Open

"VANISH," thought I, "the ill, capricious muse
"That, for its song, discerning not enough
"In bird and flower and cunning-burnished, rough
"Texture of fallen leaf, withstands their use!"
For here was beauty—and no quick excuse.
Through the ripe banks the adolescent stuff
A violet and primrose laboured through:
Who, what was I to question or refuse?
To a high destiny forever flows
The thought by mortal fetters unencumbered!
What poetry and art the seeker knows—
Wooing a higher self that ne'er hath slumbered!
What gratitude bears all his joys along
Who hears the entire, illimitable song.

J. A. R. STEVENSON

"A calm, Christian state of mind"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW steadily the light of spiritual truth, revealed by Christian Science, continues to bless humanity and destroy its fears!

Many are haunted by the fear that so-called disease-germs are real, and that danger from contact with these lurks in every direction. In the experience of Christian Scientists, human suffering, resulting from belief in this so-called law of contagion, is daily disappearing through the activity of the Christ, Truth, in their consciousness.

On page 229 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy lovingly assures us that "a calm, Christian state of mind is a better preventive of contagion than a drug, or than any other possible sanative method; and the 'perfect Love' that 'casteth out fear' is a sure defense."

Those who are uninstructed in divine Science may ask, How can mentality alone heal the body? Is not disease a real entity? Did not God create drugs for our use? All who study the Bible and the Christian Science literature may learn the true answer to these questions. With sincerity of purpose, they can attain the mental state which calmly rejects fear through the spiritual understanding of the allness of God, good.

How often Christian Scientists have proved the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words, when some disease has seemed to threaten their well-being! As one realizes the deceitfulness of sense testimony and clings steadfastly to God's protective promises, disease loses its seeming menace.

The Christian Scientist has no quarrel with those who rely upon material remedies, and he does not fail to report a contagious disease to the proper authorities when necessary. However, he finds his highest joy in proving that true health is spiritual, that it inheres in divine Mind, God, and is perfect and unassailable. With each victory of Truth over error, he experiences the joy expressed in the Psalmist's declaration (62:2), "He is my defence; I shall not be greatly moved."

Christian Science points out unmistakably that contagion is a mental experience. It is shown to be the result of the belief in many minds, the belief that erring thoughts can be transferred from one human being to another. On page 496 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy refutes this so-called law by explaining that "in Science there is no transfer of evil suggestions from one mortal to another, for there is but one Mind, and this ever-present omnipotent Mind is reflected by man and governs the entire universe."

The student must be firm in his understanding that God governs, and that strength, ability, and spiritual dominion are immortal qualities of Mind, which man reflects. This realization enables one to refute the false claim of error that weakness or weariness has induced lowered resistance and rendered one helpless before the attacks of disease. Strength, the power of Spirit, God, cannot be lost, for it was never in muscles, joints, or nerves. In divine reality no suggestions of evil possess any power with which to defeat Mind's perfect action expressed in man. Sin and disease are powerless, mortal illusion, and are never found in true substance.

A dictionary gives "communication of any influence to the mind and heart" as a definition of "contagion." This brings to mind Mrs. Eddy's ever timely counsel (*ibid.*, p. 452), "Never breathe an immoral atmosphere, unless in the attempt to purify it." How often in social and business contacts it is found necessary to separate the good grain from the chaff in the daily harvest of speech! Who has not found to his dismay that by giving error an audience and failing to deny its claim to reality, some mental or physical inharmony has resulted? But increasing wisdom, spiritual vigor, and influence for good are marked characteristics of those who listen to Truth and refuse to be curious about error, dismayed by suggestive advertising or by gossip about sin and disease.

The real man is not the receiver of sad, sinful, or sickly suggestions, but of spiritual ideas, which impart their pure, uplifting influence. The student of Christian Science is learning to be a true thinker and has the ability and intelligence to resist whatever is detrimental to health and harmony.

All about us are those who need a helpful word of encouragement to revive tired effort, or a statement of Truth to destroy the seeming love or fear of sin. Condemnation of persons or heated arguments never comfort or heal anyone. It is the heavenly light of spiritual understanding, the consciousness of divine perfection, which "calms man's fears, bears his burdens, beckons him on to Truth and Love and the sweet immunity these bring from sin, sickness, and death" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 320). The sincere Christian Scientist strives daily to gain a clearer understanding of God and man, and prays that by calm, Christian thinking he may share this blessing with all mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

To the Sea

WIND-DRIFT, flung from the waves,
Sea-tune, sung to the sand,
White foam, tossed by the storm
And lost on the strand—

Shock of the sundering surf,
Surge of the sea,
Rhythm of restless wind—
Yours to be free!

Joy in your ceaseless voice—
Joy in the grander part!
Now be the gladder choice—
Mine be the singing heart!

E. S. L.

"СПОКОЙНОЕ, ХРИСТИАНСКОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ДУХА"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

С КАКИМ постоянством свет духовной истины, раскрытой Христианской Наукой, продолжает благословлять человечество, уничтожая его страхи!

Многих преследует страх, что так называемые микробы болезней действительно существуют, и что опасность соприкосновения с ними угрожает нам со всех сторон. Христианские Ученые знают по собственному опыту, как через действие Христа, Истины, в их сознании, постепенно исчезают те мучения, которыя являются следствием верования в так называемый закон заразы.

На странице 229 "Miscellaneous Writings" Мэри Бэкер Эдди с любовью убеждает нас, что "спокойное, Христианское состояние духа гораздо лучше предохраняет людей от заразы, нежели лекарство или какие-бы то ни было другие целебные методы; и 'совершенная Любовь,' которая 'изгоняет страх' является самой верной защитой."

Те, которые не знают божественной Науки, могут спросить: как можно исцелить тело при помощи одних только мыслей? Разве болезнь не есть нечто самодельное? И, разве Бог не создал лекарства для того, чтобы мы ими пользовались? Все, изучающие Библию и литературу по Христианской Науке, могут получить правильные ответы на эти вопросы. Имея искренние намерения, они могут достигнуть такого душевного состояния, которое спокойно отвергает страх через духовное пониманье полноты Бога, добра.

Как часто Христианские Ученые доказывают правоту слов Мгз. Эдди, когда какая нибудь болезнь будто-бы угрожает их благополучию. Когда человек отдает себе отчет, насколько обманчивы показания наших пяти чувств, и когда он твердо уповает на обещанную Богом защиту, то болезнь теряет свою кажущуюся угрозу.

Христианский Ученый не вступает в пререкания с теми, которые полагаются на материальныя средства; он не преминет, если нужно, довести до сведения надлежащих властей о случаях заразных заболеваний. Но для него нет большей радости, как возможность доказать на деле, что подлинное здоровье духовно, что оно присуще божественному Разуму, Богу, и что оно совершенно и неприступно. С каждой новой победой Истины над заблужденьем он испытывает ту радость, которая нашла свое отраженье в словах Псаломпевца (61:2): "Только в Боге успокаивается душа моя; от него спасенье мое."

Христианская Наука безошибочно указывает нам на то, что зараза есть ментальное явленье. Зараза является следствием верования в множественность ума и также верования, что ошибочные мысли могут переходить от одного человека к другому. На странице 496 книги "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Мгз. Эдди опровергает этот так называемый закон, об'ясняя нам, что "в Науке нет перехода злых внушений от одного смертного к другому, ибо есть только один Разум, и этот вечно-присутствующий всемогущий Разум отражается в человеке и управляет всей вселенной."

Ученик Христианской Науки должен твердо держаться своего понимания, что Бог управляет и что мощь, способности и духовное господство являются бессмертными качествами Разума, который человек в себе отражает. Благодаря познанию этого факта, человек может отвергать ложные притязания заблуждения, говорящее нам, что слабость или утомленне уменьшает сопротивляемость человека и делает его беспомощным перед нападениями болезни. Мощь, сила Духа, Бога, не может быть утрачена, ибо она никогда не находилась в мускулах, суставах или нервах, В божественной реальности никакие мысли зла не обладают силой для того, чтобы отразить совершенное действие Разума, выраженное в человеке. Грех и болезнь — беспомощная смертная иллюзия, — они никогда не находятся в подлинной сущности.

Один словарь так определяет "заразу": "Передача всякого влияния уму и сердцу." Это заставляет нас вспомнить всегда своевременный совет Mrs. Эдди (Там же стр. 452): "Никогда не дышите в безнравственной атмосфере, за исключением тех случаев, когда вы делаете попытку ее очистить." Как часто в общественных и деловых сношениях приходится отделять пшеницу от соломы в ежедневной разговорной жатве. Кому не приходилось убеждаться к своему собственному изумлению, что когда мы не отказываемся выслушивать заблуждения и во время не отвергаем его притязаний на реальность, то в результате получается ментальная или физическая дисгармония. Но растущая мудрость, духовная сила и влияние склонное к добру являются характерными чертами тех, кто слушает Истину и отказывается проявлять любопытный интерес к заблуждению, не желая принимать ни навязчивых печатных, ни словесных толков о грехе и болезни.

Истинный человек является воспринимателем не грустных, грешных или больных внушений, а духовных идей, которые дают свое чистое, облагораживающее влияние. Ученик Христианской Науки учится быть подлинным мыслителем; он обладает способностью и разумом для того, чтобы сопротивляться всему, что вредно для здоровья и для гармонии.

Мы окружены людьми, которые нуждаются в ободряющем слове, чтобы оживить усталые усилья, которые нуждаются в словах Истины, чтобы уничтожить кажущуюся любовь греха или страх перед ним. Осужденье личности или пламенные доводы никогда не утешили, ни исцелили кого бы то ни было. Небесный свет духовного пониманья, сознание божественного совершенства, "успокаивает страх человека, берет на себя его тяжелую ношу, зовет его к Истине и Любви, приносящих отрадное освобождение от греха, болезни и смерти" (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 320). Искренний Христианский Ученый стремится день за днем к приобретению более ясного представления о Боге и о человеке и молится о том, чтобы поделиться этим благословеньем со всем человечеством через посредство своих спокойных, Христианских мыслей.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society. Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

This Is Mandalay

FIRST of all Mandalay is a name. For there are places whose names, from some accident of history or happy association, have an independent magic, and perhaps the wise man would never visit them, for the expectations they arouse can hardly be realized. . . . It does not matter. Mandalay has its name; the falling cadence of the lovely word has gathered about itself the chiaroscuro of romance.

But Mandalay has also its fort. The fort is surrounded by a high wall, and the high wall by a moat. In the fort stands the palace, and stood, before they were torn down, the offices of King Thebaw's government and the dwelling places of his ministers. At intervals in the wall are gateways washed white with lime, and each is surmounted by a sort of belvidere, like a summerhouse in a Chinese garden; and on the bastions are teak pavilions too fanciful to allow you to think they could ever have served a warlike purpose. The wall is made of huge sun-baked bricks, and the colour of it is old rose. At its foot is a broad stretch of sward planted quite thickly with tamarind, cassia, and acacia; a flock of brown sheep, advancing with tenacity, slowly but intently grazes the luscious grass; and here in the evening you see the Burmese in their coloured shirts and bright headkerchiefs wander in twos and threes. . . .

In the broad water of the moat, the rosy wall and the thick foliage of the trees and the Burmese in their bright clothes are sharply reflected. The water is still but not stagnant, and peace rests upon it like a swan with a golden crown. Its colours, in the early morning and toward sunset, have the soft, fatigued tenderness of pastel; they have the translucency, without the stubborn definiteness, of oils. . . .

When the clouds in the west are red and splendid so that the wall, the trees, and the moat are drenched in radiance, and at night under the full moon when the white gateways drip with silver and the belvideres above them are shot with silhouetted glimpses of the sky, the assault on your senses is shattering.—From "The Gentleman in the Parlour," by W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM, copyright, 1930 by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-15 Bonds — Carb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1938 ☆☆ R

Curley Must Repay $37,575 to Boston; Fraud Is Charged

Ex-Mayor Is Accused in General Equipment Settlement Case

Santosuosso Told He Owes $25,050

Court Reports Alleged Deal in Washington Hotel; Appeal Likely

© Bachrach
Frederick W. Fosdick
Judge of Suffolk Superior Court

James M. Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts, and thrice Mayor of Boston, "corruptedly accepted" $30,000 in a "corruptly authorized" settlement of a damage suit for $85,000 brought against the City during his last term as Mayor, Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court found in a decision handed down yesterday.

Because of the "breach of his fiduciary duty," the former Mayor must repay to the city $37,575, and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso must pay $25,050 in principal and interest, as defendants in the City's suit to recover $50,000 received by them in settling claims of the General Equipment Corporation, Judge Fosdick ruled.

"I find consciousness of guilt on the part of both defendants," the Justice declared, "in that each testified falsely before me in material particulars.

"I do not speculate as to what might have been the eventual amount paid in amicable settlement if wrongdoing had not intervened. . . . Wrongdoing did intervene and made possible and brought about the so-called settlement."

Judge Fosdick reviewed the facts leading up to the settlement—the bursting of the water pipe in the property of the General Equipment Corporation on Beacon Street where the City was completing a subway extension, the subsequent litigation and conferences between Mr. Curley, Dr. Santosuosso, Samuel Silverman, former Corporation Counsel, and Frederick H. Graves, who represented insurers of the Equipment Corporation.

"On Nov. 14, 1933, F. H. Graves registered as a guest at the Mayflower, a hotel in Washington, D. C., and remained there until Nov. 16, 1933," Judge Fosdick said. "During that same period, the defendant Curley was a guest at the same hotel.

"At sometime during that period he and Graves met in the hotel and Graves said to Curley, in substance, 'Can't we settle the General Equipment case?' To this Curley replied, in substance, 'What is there in it for me?' To this Graves answered, 'Forty thousand dollars.' The defendant Curley then said in substance, 'All right, See Santosuosso and tell him to put it through.'

"In a few days the defendant Curley, as Mayor, induced thereto by the understanding that a large part of the proceeds were to be paid to him, authorized the settlement of the General Equipment cases for $85,000 and a check of the City for that amount, payable to Joseph Santosuosso, attorney for General Equipment Corporation, and dated Nov. 28, 1933, was turned over to Santosuosso in return for releases and agreement disposing of the cases in court."

"Santosuosso deposited the check in his checking account immediately. He proceeded to draw against it (1) a check for $30,000 payable to Frederick H. Graves, agent; (2) a check for $20,000 payable to Frederick H. Graves, agent; and (3), a check for $15,000 payable to Frederick H. Graves, agent, these three checks totaling $65,000.

"The balance of $20,000 remained in Santosuosso's account, ostensibly as his fee and reimbursement for his expenditures in the cases. The check for $15,000 Graves deposited in his wife's bank account as his pay for his services in connection with the cases.

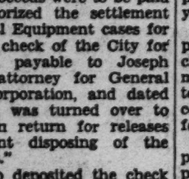
"The $20,000 check Graves turned over to Ernest W. Brown, Inc. (representing the insurers of the General Equipment Corporation). The $30,000 check was cashed by Graves in Santosuosso's presence and the entire proceeds were turned over to the defendant Curley by the defendant Santosuosso in accordance

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Friday, with rain probably beginning late tonight; lowest temperature near 30 tonight; moderate variable and northeasterly winds.



Maine: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Friday snow or rain and warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and warmer, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Friday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and warmer, followed by snow or rain Friday and in northwest portion late tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy and warmer tonight and followed by light rain or snow Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast shifting to southeast winds over the south portion, gentle variable winds becoming moderate southeast on Friday over the north portion; weather becoming overcast tonight, followed by rain on Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	14	15	Minneapolis	20	18
Bermuda	52	52	New Orleans	68	62
Chicago	26	22	New York	26	24
Denver	12	10	Norfolk	32	32
Helena	—6	—8	Philadelphia	26	26
Jacksonville	58	56	St. Louis	32	34
Los Angeles	50	50	San Francisco	44	44
Miami	72	70	Washington	26	26

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 17.
B—Minimum, Feb. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:07 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Friday, 1:33 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:47 p. m.

Federal Probe Set Back By Circuit Court

Bench Holds Revenue Bureau Cannot Examine McDonough Books

Boston Today

McDonough Case Finding Reversed

The Federal Government's effort to trace reports of alleged graft payments by Boston contractors and race track operators to Boston politicians received a setback today in U. S. Circuit Court.

Reversing a lower tribunal the court ruled, in effect, that agents of the U. S. Internal Revenue Bureau could not examine the books of contractors and others for the sole purpose of tracing payments to third parties.

The case in dispute was that of the M. McDonough Co. of Saugus, Mass., which had paid no income tax in 1935 on the ground it had sustained a loss. The Government sought to examine the company's books to learn the recipient of $10,000 of a $15,000 check made out on Christmas Eve of 1935 by the firm to cash.

The Circuit Court held that George A. Lambert, special agent of the Revenue Bureau, had failed apparently to use existing statutory provisions authorizing acquisition of information of the character sought. The bench remanded the case to the lower, or District, Court with directions to vacate the previous order directing Michael McDonough, treasurer of the M. McDonough Co., to account for the amount at issue.

Food Costs Drop In New England By 3.3 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Retail food costs in New England declined 3.3 per cent on Jan. 18 as compared with Dec. 14, 1937, the Labor Department reported today.

The decrease in New England compared with a national average decrease of 2.8 per cent and was exceeded only by the Middle Atlantic States where costs declined 3.5 per cent.

In New Haven, Conn., the report showed, "costs declined the most with the price of meats decreasing 9.9 per cent and white bread 3 per cent."

The costs of all foods in New Haven declined 4.8 per cent. In Boston and Manchester, N. H., the decrease was lowest, each reporting a 2.6 per cent decline.

Food costs in Providence, R. I., dropped 4.3 per cent; Portland, Maine, 3.3 per cent; Fall River, Mass., 3.1 per cent, and Bridgeport, Conn., 3.7 per cent.

The costs of fruits and vegetables, however, increased in three New England cities. In Boston the increase was 4.2 per cent, sixth largest of any city in the country. Bridgeport showed an increase of 2.9 per cent, and New Haven, the slight increase of .01 per cent.

Commissioner Isidor Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a native of Worcester, Mass., said the price decrease "was general and extended to all commodity groups except fruits and vegetables."

Average food costs in the 51 cities surveyed showed food costs were 5.1 per cent lower than in January a year ago, Mr. Lubin said.

Officials of the Agriculture Department's dairy section said no change in the present Great Boston milk marketing agreement was contemplated although they have received several letters asking relief for small milk producers.

One official said privately it appeared "the letters were inspired as part of a campaign."

He added that the agreement had benefited smaller producers.

Pound at Head Of G. O. P. Group

Roscoe Pound, former dean of the Harvard Law School, was unanimously elected chairman of the Massachusetts members of the National Republican Committee on Program at a meeting last night at the Copley Plaza Hotel. Senator Sybil H. Holmes of Brookline was elected secretary.

The aims of the National Republican Program Committee, of which Dr. Glenn Frank is Chairman, were discussed by the members, emphasizing the ways and means of determining what local Republican groups think of a national program for the party. The feeling among the members was that the coming Chicago conference of the National Committee on Feb. 28, will set the machinery for determining local sentiment instead of deciding on policy.

Several members of the state committee will attend the conference in Chicago.

Income Taxpayer Aided by Finding

Federal income taxpayers were assured today by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals they may deduct insurance premiums covering more than one year in computing one year's tax, if the premiums were paid in one year and the taxpayers use regularly the cash receipts and disbursement method of accounting.

The ruling was handed down in

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

U. S. to Lease 10,000 Acres To Connecticut State Forests

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 17—Ten thousand acres of forest land, bought by the Resettlement Administration in Connecticut, will soon be taken over by the State under a lease now being negotiated between Connecticut's Forest and Wild Life Commission and the Farm Security Administration, successor to the Resettlement Administration.

The State will pay one dollar to the Federal Government, and in turn secure control of the 10,000 acres for 99 years. The land will be added to existing State forests and game sanctuaries, the first important increase in State Conservation holdings in six years.

The General Assembly, which had been appropriating money regularly for land acquisition for a period of several years, halted this program abruptly when the depression began to be felt by the State Government. Since 1932 not a penny of State money has gone into extension of forest lands, although some gifts of land have been received.

Liberally supplied with relief funds, the Federal Administration moved into Connecticut in 1935 with the announced intention of buying up inferior farm land, retiring it from agriculture and moving to better acres the families who were trying to make a living on the run-down farms. Now the State is to benefit from its work.

Total acreage of the existing State forests is 68,913 acres. The addition of the federally-acquired lands, mostly in the sandy uplands of Voluntown and Sterling, near the Rhode Island border, means an increase of 14 per cent.

Extension Engineering

Connecticut State College ventured into a new field with an extension course in engineering for factory apprentices of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company of East Hartford. Thirty-seven young men in the apprentice-training course of the aircraft engine factory signed up for engineering studies at the College under a co-operative plan. Expenses will be borne by the students and the Company. The Col-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

'First Sign of Spring'

By a Staff Photographer.
The Organ-Grinder's Return

Leather Industry Asks Pay Rise For Arbitration Board

Legislative Hearings

The leather industry of Massachusetts has been free of strikes for the past three years as a result of effective work done by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, John W. Morgan, counsel for the Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers Association, told the Legislative Committee on Public Service today.

Because of the value of the Board's activities in saving labor and industry thousands of dollars annually, Board members should receive $8,000 annually instead of the present $4,000, he insisted.

Dwelling upon the Board's success in settling strikes, Mr. Morgan pointed out the industry was in the throes of severe strikes in 1933 and 1934 and that the Board stepped in and solved the problems. At that time, he said, the Board agreed to police the industry. Under this arrangement all labor disputes in the industry not settled within three days are referred to the Board which has successfully arbitrated all cases to date.

Mr. Morgan, who is also counsel for numerous tannery groups throughout the nation, revealed that the smooth operation of the Board is admired in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York.

The legislation was filed by Representative Daniel J. Minihan (D), of Haverhill, who pointed out that the Board in 1937 settled 353 strikes thereby keeping 200,000 men at work. He said Gov. Charles F. Hurley favored the bill.

Trailer Tax Up

The annual bill to place an excise tax upon trailers found no supporters before the Legislative Committee on Taxation today. The bill has been proposed annually by Henry

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Spring Song: Hand Organs Open Season

Spring comes to city streets in various ways. Apartment dwellers are elated when the cover of snow melts away and new grass of greenest hue begins to freshen parkway landscapes. Fleecy clouds scud across skies of bluest blue. The birds return from the southland and the whole world sings.

One of the signs of spring is the arrival of the strolling street musician, the hand organ man or the more affluent proprietor of a shiny hurdy-gurdy. It is amazing how they spread good cheer. Long before he can be seen—he may be grinding away around the corner—his cheery music, old tunes or new, strikes the ear and the ripple of the song is spread.

Hereabouts, through the streets of residential Back Bay, the first of the spring musicians have emerged from winter concealment. The tiny note of their musical selections is wafted up the rows of apartments. Windows are scanned for patrons who may toss small coins to the musician below.

Despite the chill of this week, one such dispenser of cheer made his way through the neighborhood with his hand organ, apparently one of the newer models, and within a block of Symphony Hall and the musicians who will play under the baton of Nadia Boulanger, offered his humbler selections on a pay-or-not-as-you-choose basis.

His instrument had what appeared to be a sensible addition. On the end of the prop on which the organ rested the musician had attached casters so that his stroll along the sidewalks could be accomplished without having to carry the miniature organ.

State Police Pay Reduction Of $300 Urged

Special Commission Files Report on Department of Public Safety

Early Retirement

Reduction of State Police patrolmen pay from $1800 to $1500 annually, retirement of men and officers at 50 years of age on one-half annual compensation and gradual elimination of civil service protection now accorded State Police detectives constituted major recommendations in the seventh report of the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures filed in the Legislature today.

The commission, which has at least nine more reports to file before March 15, proposed reorganization of the State Department of Public Safety to provide smoother operation of the department, with responsibilities more widely distributed but with the department's operations in various fields more closely knit.

At the same time the commission declared against extension of civil service protection to members of the uniformed branch of the State Police, contending the present enlistment system maintains the force at the necessary youthful age and provides stricter and more effective discipline.

The first break in unanimity of the commission occurred in connection with this report. State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, one of seven members of the group, sent to the chairman, Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican, a letter objecting to four of the recommendations of this report.

The proposals hit by Mr. Buckley were: (1) the pay cut; (2) abolition of civil service for State detectives; (3) filling of positions on the detective force temporarily by transfer from the uniformed branch, and (4) appointment of the State Fire Marshal and Chief Inspector by the Commissioner of Public Safety.

The pay reduction and retirement age proposals are closely related in the commission report, the members contending the early retirement age would offset the $300 pay reduction. The pension system would be contributory with the employees contributing 5 per cent of their salary into a retirement fund.

In the new salary schedule proposed the salary of the Captain and Executive Officer would be between $4,700 and $5,000, compared to the present range of $3,540 to $4,020, but in most other grades throughout the uniformed branch the salaries would be lowered. The annual saving would be $79,320.

Under the commission's reorganization plan the uniformed branch and the detective branch of the State Police would be merged as a single division of the State Police, with the Captain and Executive Officer in general command. By such rearrangement, the Captain would have only five subordinate officers directly responsible to him compared to the present 12.

The plan also calls for reduction from 15 to 7 the number of officers directly responsible to the State Commissioner of Public Safety, which the commission considered necessary to correct the present loosely formulated department setup.

The commission also proposed that after their present terms the State Fire Marshal and the Chief of Inspections be appointed by the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Proposed Gas Rate Favors 'Little Man,' Farnsworth States

By a Staff Photographer
Upper—Edward M. Farnsworth
President, Boston Consolidated Gas Company
Lower—Walker W. Stevenson
New York Gas Expert

Consolidated Head Asks 'Reasonable Return' at Boston Hearing

Consumers Voice Protest Over Rise

Firm Executive Cites Rising Costs, Taxes and Wages; Earnings Decline

The new rate sought by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for Boston and 10 adjacent cities and towns does not discriminate against small customers but favors them at the expense of the large ones, Edward M. Farnsworth, President of the Company, told the Public Utilities Commission at the opening of the hearing today on the company's petition to establish a general rate increase.

This testimony was given after Mr. Farnsworth's presentation of the case and his statement the company has not had a reasonable return on investment since 1933.

On the consumer side, the Commission received a protest petition signed by 228 gas consumers, and describing the new schedule of rates as discriminatory, unfair, improper and unreasonable. The protest was admitted as evidence.

The Commission also received a telegram from Labor's Non-Partisan League of Roxbury stating that "if the Commission took a true stand," it would order the company to lower its rates.

Opposition Filed

Charles L. Doherty, Assistant City Solicitor of Somerville, was recorded as opposing the increase in that city.

Dividends for the past four years have averaged less than 3 per cent and last year dropped to less than 2 per cent, Mr. Farnsworth said, in presenting the Company's reasons for a new general gas rate.

Exhibits were submitted by the Company showing sharp increases in operating expenses with corresponding decreases in gross revenue and net income.

Another exhibit, analyzing costs, showed fixed costs of serving a customer amount to $1.89 a month. This figure is increased to $3.06 a month when demand costs are added. Only a small part of such costs can be collected from small customers, Mr. Farnsworth pointed out.

Small Customer Favored

"We are not recommending a change to the type of rate which would include these costs," he said. "We wish to make it clear the rate we have proposed does not discriminate against small customers. On the contrary, the new rate continues to favor our small customers at the expense of large ones.

"Under the new rate, the average net increase is little more than one cent a day and the maximum net increase about two cents. Gas will still be cheaper for general domestic use than competing services which offer equivalent comfort and convenience."

Since 1935, the last time a petition for a rate increase was filed, Farnsworth stated, taxes, wages and the costs of materials have increased with the result that a change in rates is necessary for the company to maintain a sound financial basis.

Taxes at New High

Taxes for 1937 mounted to a new high of $1,914,000 or about 17 cents out of each dollar of gross revenue. The pay roll has increased $201,000 and costs of all materials have increased except the cost of gas purchased from Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates. This has remained the same.

Net earnings from gas operations of the company in 1937 were $600,000 less than in 1934 and nearly $1,900,000 less than in 1932. Complete net earnings from all operations in 1937 were only $670,811. From this a dividend of only 1¾ per cent was paid.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel, accompanied by L. H. Weinstein, Assistant Corporation Counsel, were present to conduct the City's case. Shortly before the noon recess, Mr. Parkman asked that the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, the holding company controlling the Boston Consolidated, be made a party to the hearing and be required to testify.

Parkman Cites Law

The Gas and Fuel Associates, according to Mr. Parkman, sells the Boston company its "raw" gas, which represents approximately 50 per cent of the total expense of the company. He said that under a law, passed in 1935, the Commission has power to order affiliated companies to testify at hearings. His request was taken under advisement.

With Mr. Parkman were Walker W. Stevenson of New York City, gas expert and consulting engineer, and his assistant, Ross Holmes.

Mr. Farnsworth was accompanied by Robert H. Holt, attorney for the gas company.

Kelly Assails Boost

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly described the proposed rates as "absurd, to say the least."

"I suppose they (the gas company) have heard what private companies have been getting away with and feel they should be granted an increase, but, in reality, they should be ordered to make a decrease."

Without mentioning the Governor by name he added: "Men in power should do something to help the rank and file. I feel that the present State Administration has not given the public the breaks in this respect."

Miss Frieda Rogosky of 133 Chambers Street, West End, opposed the increase in behalf of persons living in that section of the City.

Dr. Carmichael Named President Of Tufts College

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and Chairman of the Department of Psychology at the University of Rochester, today was elected President of Tufts College at a meeting of the board of trustees.

He will take office next September as successor to the late John Albert Cousens.

Dr. Carmichael was born in Philadelphia. He graduated from Tufts College in 1921 and in 1937 was the recipient of an honorary Sc. D. from his alma mater. He is regarded as one of the most distinguished of American scholars and as an administrator of demonstrated ability.

The new Tufts head obtained his Ph. D. at Harvard, and later studied at the University of Berlin.

Gourd Raising in N. E. Gardens Urged by Newly Formed Group

Have you a small plot of ground and 10 cents?

If you have, you're all set to grow gourds, if you want to.

Just send your dime to a gourd-seed dealer and ask for a package of Turks Caps, Mexican Spoon, or Dish Rag seeds, plant them, and then wait for your gourds to appear.

There is only one catch to the whole business, however—you might not get the gourd you thought you would when you put the seed underground. It seems the seed can't be depended upon.

Authority for this is Sterling H. Pool, President of the newly formed New England Gourd Society, who has gathered a group of people pledged to search for a means of scientific gourd growing, so that when a Hercules Club seed is planted, a Hercules Club gourd reasonably may be expected to appear.

Still in Infancy

The club is still in its infancy, having been started only last December, and today has 50-odd members. From the number of replies received to a small item directed to those interested in gourd-growing published in a local newspaper, however, the club is destined to attain large proportions.

Interesting to note in connection with the replies is the fact that at least one-third were from men. Some were from agriculturists, some from teachers, some from business men, and some from just plain backyard putterers.

Now gourd-growing it might be thought does not present a rugged enough problem for men. Gourds like the squash and pumpkin do not require much tending. They take all summer to grow and when full-blown there is not much that has to be done. One variety is even brilliantly painted by nature.

On the contrary however members say the pastime is so unusual and so fascinating that it commands all attention—even to the temporary exclusion of pressing personal problems. Then too they declare it's a

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLaigre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Wine of Choice," comedy by S. N. Behrman. Featuring Leslie Banks, Claudia Morgan and Alexander Woollcott. Presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"There's Always a Breeze," comedy by Edward Caulfield. Presented by Joseph M. Hyman and Irving Cooper. Strongly disapproved by Monitor critic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:20, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "The River," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane technicolor. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:17, 4:37, 7:37, 9:57. Stage: "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue, Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Colonial—

"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:40 and 8:40.

Brookline Village—
"Thoroughbreds Don't Cry." 2:40, 6:48, 9:50. Also "The Westland Case," with Preston Foster. 5:06, 8:10, 8:16.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Uptown—
"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea and Frances Dee. 2:30, 6:10, 9:50. Also "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hollywood Hotel." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "Doctor Syn." Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Nothing Sacred," and "Every Day's a Holiday," featuring Mae West.

South Station Theater—
"The River," "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address," Ice Sports, "India," Popeye. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The Case of the Black Cat," with Richard Cortez. Also "China Passage." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Three Musketeers," with Paul Lukas and Walter Abel. Also "Confession," with Kay Francis and Ian Hunter.

Tremont Temple—
New England premiere of "Kathleen," with Tom Burke, Sally O'Neil, Jack Daly, and Sara Allgood. 1:09, 3:25, 5:40, 7:44, 9:48.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
"Double Wedding," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also Preston Foster in "Westland Case."

Boston—
"Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo," featuring Warner Oland. 10 a. m., 1:24, 4:48, 8:12. Also "Happy Landing," starring Sonja Henie and Don Ameche. 11:30 a. m., 2:54, 6:18, 9:42.

Hub—
Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life." 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Ruggles of Red Gap," with Charles Laughton, Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Fenway and Paramount—
Frederic March in "The Buccaneer." Fenway: 12:32, 3:51, 9:10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:05. Also "The Patient in Room 18," with Patric Knowes and Ann Sheridan. Fenway: 1:08, 4:36, 8:04. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

State and Orpheum—
Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas in "I'll Take Romance." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9. Also Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof." Orpheum: 9:55 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 4:05, 7:30, 10:30. Tomorrow: "The Bad Man of Brimstone," starring Wallace Beery. Also Frank Morgan, Mary Astor, Robert Young and Edna May Oliver in "Paradise for Three."

Tremont—
Jean Harlow and Clark Gable in "Saratoga." Also "Ah, Wilderness," with Lionel Barrymore and Wallace Beery. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Love & Hisses," with Simone Simon. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Trouble at Midnight." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Dangerously Yours," with Cesar Romero. Also "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Exeter—
"Tarzan's Revenge," with Glenn Morris and Eleanor Holm. 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also Phil Regan and Ann Dvorak in "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round." 3:30, 6:15, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"The Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Ray, Dorothy Lamour and Shirley Ross. 10:11 a. m., 1:09, 4:07, 7:05, 10:03. Also "Scandal Street," featuring Lew Ayres, Louise Campbell and Roscoe Karns. 12:01, 2:59, 5:57, 8:55.

University—
"Tovarich," with Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 3, 6:10; 9:30. Also "Night Club Scandal," with John Barrymore. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

Music

Sanders Theater—

Sixth concert in the Cambridge series of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
"Ireland's Contribution to the Art and Culture of Europe," a review by Ellen F. O'Conner. Dartmouth Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Nadia Boulanger, French musician will conduct the "Requiem" of Gabriel Fauré, and will also play the organ part in the Symphony of Saint-Saëns, in C minor, conducted by Dr. Serge Koussevitsky. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on Jewelry by Miss Maginnis. Huntington Avenue. 11.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Junior Nature Sketch Club. 80 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

Women Artists of the WPA Show Pictures

The Arts in Boston

At the Federal Art Gallery, 50 Beacon Street, there is an exhibition of pictures made by women of the Federal Art Project. Seen at cursory glance the display looks lively and fresh. Examined more closely, it discloses the varied styles in which women of the project are painting. Every aspect of present-day tendencies seems illustrated, from solemn and recondite surrealism to "social" depiction.

In landscape, Helen Dickson is outstanding; in abstraction, Blanche Lazell. Dorothy Loeb, who is having a one-man show at the Junior League, always invites interest for a rare kind of sensibility. The subject pictures by Yvonne Twining and Sylvia Ober provide a link between the pictorial and the realistic world. Erica Karawina holds her special niche for concise drawings that establish in canny fashion the qualities of outstanding dancers of today.

The exhibition has a great deal of material which is attractive, or provocative. Few of the artists seem to treat their work as though it were something arbitrary, as though they had laid down their embroidery needles, exchanging a doily for a canvas. No, they seem in the main to feel the craft of painting as a special form to which they are adapted and in which they prefer to express themselves. The Worcester exhibition (current) of American artists enforces this idea, bringing to the fore some new names of interesting women painters.

It is gratifying to learn that some of these exhibitors who have a particular flair for the decorative, and some quality of whimsicality, have had an opportunity through the Project to do murals.

Phyfe, New York

Libby Holman

Starred With Clifton Webb and Lupe Velez in the New Cole Porter Musical, "You Never Know," Opening March 7 at the Shubert Theater

Vose Galleries

The forty-ninth exhibition of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters is on view until March 5 at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, Copley Square. A smaller exhibition than its more recent forerunners, it seems one of the best. Many well-known local artists have contributed pictures, and for the most part the exhibition runs to a uniform quality.

Customary prominence is given to water colors of bird subjects by Frank W. Benson. Is it for amusement or contrast that the little bird portraits of Charles E. Heil are next-door neighbors? Mr. Benson's free style seems so brusque, so open, compared with the meticulous brush work of Mr. Heil. Here are two extremes, two opposing methods, one striving for effect, the other for complete vizualization.

Ralph Gray provides a nicely portrayed interior, "Villa Balbianello," while Polly Nordell surpasses herself in a fine still-life done chiefly in yellow tones, "Roses and Candles." Stanley Woodward will delight his admirers with "Windmill, Cape Cod." Harry Sutton Jr., and Charles Curtis Allen provide some of the more interesting landscapes.

The point we keep dwelling upon is the necessity of making water color look like a medium in which water figures markedly as an ingredient. Too many water colorists seem to work for a result which is tight and dry.

The group of prints has many attractive examples. "Bamboo Screen" by William Drury is pleasant. Margaret J. Patterson's colored woodcuts are decorative and Charles H. Richert's "Troy Village" is a crisp etching.

D. A.

The Boston Morning Musicales

Harp music of superior quality was combined with a voice of several virtues in a joint program yesterday morning in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, when Marcel Grandjany, harpist, and Greta Stückgold, soprano, gave the concert in the series of Morning Musicales whereby the Boston School of Occupational Therapy benefits.

Not within the memory of this reviewer has Grandjany appeared in recital in this city. If we mistake not, his last appearance was in 1927, when he was soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He is an artist of sensitive perception and extraordinary technical equipment. His performance is arresting and often vigorous. Wrists and fingers are developed to an amazing degree of strength which, however, is seemingly never out of control. His adeptness in making harmonics and his ability to compass a rapid transition from one to another of the various types of touch was no doubt the delight as well as the despair of any harpist within hearing.

For his portion of the program, M. Grandjany included Respighi's arrangement of an eighteenth-century Siciliana originally written for the lute; an Impromptu-Caprice by Pierné; the Allegro from Handel's Harp Concerto in B flat which M. Grandjany has revised, that it may more completely reveal the resources of the modern harp; an Etude de Concert by Felix Godefroid, the noted Belgian harpist; Légende by Renie (based on the poem "Les Elfes" by Leconte de Lisle), and a pair of compositions of his own. The audience also demanded several encores, among which were a pair of French folk songs in charming arrangement.

For her portion of the program, Mme. Stückgold chose a pair of items by Handel; Mozart's "Alleluja; Haydn's "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair," a quartet of songs by Schubert, and a miscellaneous group comprising "Mignon" by Hugo Wolf, "Ruhe meine Seele" by Strauss, "Dich teure Halle" from "Tannhäuser" and "Aber dank," substituted for the "Mausfallen Spruchlein," by Wolf.

Mme. Stückgold's voice continues to be opulent, but it begins also to show signs of wear, yet even this would be less serious a handicap to one's enjoyment of her work if she would free herself of the tendency to scoop her tones. It is unfortunate that a singer of her intelligence thus hampers her own presentations as well as curtailing the pleasure of her hearers. She has excellent breath control, as evidenced in her opening number, "Oh, Had I Jubal's Lyre," and throughout the morning one felt that she constantly had a reserve of breath upon which to draw at will. Her best singing came in "Ruhe meine Seele" and in the aria from "Tannhäuser," which brought a demand for an encore, although the hour was late. Indeed the program was too long for comfortable enjoyment. Stuart Ross was a sympathetic accompanist for Mme. Stückgold.

As is the custom, this fifth concert of the series brought the announcement of artists for next year. Sergei Rachmaninoff opens the eleventh season on Nov. 9, to be followed by Beniamino Gigli, Kirsten Flagstad, Nathan Milstein, Kerstin Thorborg and Carl Hartmann, and Richard Tauber.

G. M. S.

Dance Notes

The Contemporary Dance Group, and Ruth Gordon, will present Blanche Evan, New York dancer, in the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse, Friday evening, Feb. 25. Miss Evan was seen here at the Repertory Theater, with the New Dance League, in April, 1936.

Edouard du Buron will give a recital in the Sculpture Court of the Brooklyn Museum on Saturday afternoon, March 24; and in the Kaufman Auditorium of the Y. M. H. A., New York, on Sunday afternoon, April 3.

Skyscraper Made Peer of Pyramid By French Artist

Rockefeller Center had its idealistic predecessor in the pyramids of ancient Egypt, according to Mme. Chana Orloff, sculptor, of Paris, whose exhibition at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts will open with a private view tomorrow afternoon.

After four months in the United States, on her second visit, she finds the architecture the most interesting and inspiring thing she has seen in this country. When interviewed yesterday in Cambridge, she referred to the pyramids, which she had studied closely in Egypt, as bearing to Rockefeller Center that spiritual relationship which connects the art of all ages. She noticed it especially in the marked simplicity of exterior and the complexity of interior structure by which both monuments are distinguished. The blue sky, of course, helped, she remarked slyly, to set off Manhattan's wonderful achievements in steel and stone, thus giving them an advantage over some of Europe's edifices, and America couldn't claim the credit for that.

Poised, kindly, humorous—in a way highly consistent with her sculptures in bronze and wood and marble and cement—Madame Orloff said that among the hundreds of heads and figures she has executed in the last 28 years she has no favorites.

"To ask which I prefer," she continued, "is like asking a mother who has 10 children, 'Which do you like the best?' All are different, and the thing I like most to do is always the thing I am engaged upon at the moment."

"Your son is still missing," called a voice from the doorway.

Mme. Orloff's deep gray eyes twinkled as she murmured: "Ah, mon fils!" It was a little cement figure that was playing hide-and-seek, but there is a "fils" in Paris, a young man of 21, studying at the Sorbonne, not sculpture but mathematics. "And that is much better," said his mother, adding that once you found the answer to a mathematical problem it could not be changed, whereas with sculpture—that was a very different thing.

In the Galleries

At her suite of rooms in the Commander Hotel, she was in the neighborhood, though she had been unaware of the proximity, of another famous French citizen, Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, visiting lecturer at Radcliffe College, who conducts the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the "Requiem" of her master, Fauré, at this week end's concerts. Many of the community's patrons of the arts who are invited to the private view of the sculptor's works on Friday afternoon will probably go directly from the concert to the School of the Museum.

Madame Orloff is greatly impressed with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and has found particular joy during this visit in the Renoir painting of "The Dance" which was purchased last year. Having completed a number of portraits which she came to this country to execute, she will sail back to France next week, leaving behind her throughout the country more than 300 pieces of her work owned by museums and private collectors, who have acquired them in the past quarter of a century. The public galleries of Chicago, New York, Worcester and Cincinnati contain her sculptures.

Modern painters, such as Picasso and Soutine, Paris art circles report, have accounted Madame Orloff as the foremost woman sculptor of her time. The French sculptors, Maillol, Despiau and Brancusi, her noted contemporaries, are ardent admirers of her work. She is known particularly for her vigor and sincerity, for forthrightness and the elimination of unessential detail, while still preserving a likeness to the model which enables onlookers to say, "There's So-and-So." Portrait heads at the current Boston showing will be recognized by some of the visitors, though they are discreetly listed in the catalogue as "Mr. S. A.," "Dr. O. R.," and "Mr. B."

To Paris for Study

A native of the Ukraine, she went to Jaffa when she was 16, and lived for six years in Palestine. Going from there to Paris, she began to study drawing, at the École des Arts Décoratifs. She then became interested in sculpture and, in 1912, two years later, made her début as a sculptor. Turned away from schools and salons, she passed a lonely period of rejection as an artist whose work was considered merely an attempt to startle and disturb; for at that time expressionists and cubists were sprinkling Europe with all manner of productions in painting and modeling. She continued to work and exhibit, until, one day, two of the leading critics of Paris hailed her with enthusiasm, and soon she was known far and wide. Even Japan showered her with praise. Russia wanted her back, and urged her to set up an atelier in Moscow. But she had chosen France as her home. Since 1926 she has been a naturalized French citizen. She was one of the seven living sculptors selected last year by the French Government for representation, in a survey of 25 years of sculpture, at the Paris Exposition Internationale.

From Feb. 19 to March 6 her work will be displayed at the Museum School, and from April 12 to May 7 at the Art Museum of Wellesley College. Most of the pieces shown are bronzes. Statuettes of "Little Girl," "La Bretonne," "Mrs. E. R.," "Mother and Child," and "Woman in a Chair," are in wood; while one piece, "Mrs. L. P.," is in cement.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Feb. 18

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Harvard Takes Neutral Position On Labor Unions

CAMBRIDGE Mass. Feb. 17 (AP)—Harvard University today announced a position of "absolute non-interference and neutrality" toward the formation of labor unions among its employees or the joining of such organizations.

In publicly-posted notices to all employees the University administration announced that "in order to avoid misrepresenation of its attitude by anyone" it was stating "its position with respect to the formation of organizations for the collective representation of employees."

The announcement said the University "leaves to each employee complete freedom of choice as to whether to join or not to join any organization. It never has been and is not now necessary to join or quit any organization in order to secure employment with Harvard University or to keep a position with the University."

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

lege is contributing the use of its laboratory facilities.

The young men, all regularly employed in the Pratt & Whitney shops, will study mathematics, chemistry, physics, English, economics, machine design, thermodynamics and specialized engineering subjects in classes both at the factory and at the College campus in Storrs.

President A. N. Jorgensen of the College likened the course to the extension work done for years in agriculture. If the arrangement with Pratt & Whitney proves successful, he said, similar courses will be offered to workers in other industries.

* * *

Taxes for Schools

A recurrence of the old battle over taxes became a prospect for the 1939 legislative session when superintendents of schools laid before the Legislative Council a request for "some" new tax to be dedicated to support of schools. The superintendents declined to say what new tax source they favored, but they were firm in the conviction that it should be segregated from state grants to towns in support of education.

The Legislative Council, no more anxious than the school men to say what new tax should be adopted, put the request aside for "consideration." Connecticut has neither a sales tax nor an income tax, and when new taxes are mentioned these are the first that come to mind.

Pension Pretenders

The Unemployment Compensation Division of the State Labor Department found itself two weeks behind in payment of checks to 43,000 eligible claimants for unemployment benefits. To add to its troubles the Department discovered that more than a hundred fraudulent claims had been made by workers who said they were without jobs when they were actually working.

Police

(Continued from Page 9)

Commissioner of Public Safety rather than the Governor and Council.

Standardized Salaries

The commission proposed standardization of personnel salaries in all branches of the department, which vary greatly in many instances with the pay for similar positions in other departments.

The commission also said "it would prove desirable to abandon civil service control for all future additions to the detective force and to recruit the latter by temporary assignment from the uniformed branch. Practical police experience in a uniformed force is one of the best means of preparing for successful criminal investigation. The times are propitious for the change, as the present numerical strength of the detective branch is lower than it has been in many years."

At present the State detectives number 17. The commission estimated an annual saving of $22,780 would result from the change.

Among the commission's other recommendations were:

1. The Bureau of Sunday Censorship, the Board of Boiler Rules and the Board of Elevator Regulations be subordinated directly to the Chief of Inspections, along with the Boiler Inspection and Building Inspection units.

2. The four laboratories—photographic, ballistics, chemical and questioned documents—be placed under the immediate direction of a Supervisor.

3. The Executive Secretary continue his duties as departmental secretary, but eventually be relieved of supervision over the State Police Academy and the registration of firearms.

4. The registration of firearms become a function of the Head Administrative Clerk in addition to his present licensing and clerical responsibilities.

Giving Her Show a Send-Off

Boy's Head in Bronze

Type of Work in Exhibit at Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Mme. Chana Orloff

Sculptress From Paris Visiting America

Leather Industry Asks Pay Rise For Arbitration Board

(Continued from Page 9)

F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, whose views were so well known to the Committee that he did not address the members.

Committee Finishes

The Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking became the first Committee to complete 1938 hearings, when it heard Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, urge favorable action on the special commission report urging that oil deeds and mineral deeds be placed under the Sale of Securities Act.

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, did not favor the recommendation that officers and boards of investments of savings banks be prohibited from acting as counsel for the banks.

* * *

Scrub Women Appeal

Nearly the entire corps of 56 Statehouse scrub women appeared before the Legislative Committee on Public Service to demand a financial New Deal.

A salary rise from $950 to $1,050 annually constituted the demands which were supported by several Legislators who insisted the proposal should be adopted. The scrub women received their first major legislative victory in 1935 when they received a slight wage increase, a month's vacation with pay and the same retirement rights accorded to other State employees. Since that time they have been fighting for a real wage boost.

Mrs. Lillian Austin of Boston, spokeswoman for the group, declared City Hall scrub women receive $18 for an 18-hour week, while the State House scrub women now receive only $18.21 for a 33-hour week. By the time a reduction is made for retirement fund contributions and carfare, Mrs. Austin said, each woman has only $15.90 left.

* * *

Tax Reform Asked

Arrest and imprisonment of delinquent taxpayers as a method to force payment of excise, poll and old-age assistance taxes would be prohibited under legislation favored by Maurice M. Goldman, Assistant Attorney General, before the Legislative Committee on Taxation today.

Mr. Goldman has been conducting the Attorney General's drive against deputy tax collectors, charging them with false arrests, excessive taxes, and other abuses in connection with collection of delinquent taxes.

Under proposals submitted by Mr. Dever, failure to pay an automobile excise tax would result in loss of registration and delinquent poll and old-age assistance taxes would be collected through the Small Claims Court.

The Assistant Attorney General told Committee members that through his investigation he had found that one man was forced to pay $197 for collection of a delinquent tax, of which $184 was an illegal charge.

He told of complaints against activities of deputy collectors comng in from all parts of the State. Under the present system, he said, deputy collectors are "judge, jury and executor of the warrant."

Prospect of Balanced Budget Is Viewed as Far in the Future

Present-day governmental economics were termed "the lowest degradation of democracy" by Sumner H. Slichter, Professor of Business Economics at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, in an address before the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at the Twentieth Century Club last night.

Speaking on the financing of old-age payments, including the reserve fund set-up, under the Social Security Act, Professor Slichter declared, "The public debt has increased $22,000,000,000 in the last nine years, and at the rate it is going will reach $140,000,000,000 by 1980.

"Assuming we have no opportunity to invest in a war, I see no immediate prospect of balancing the budget, and I don't see how it can be balanced for another 10 years.

Something Wrong

"We are at the lowest degradation of democracy. There is something fundamentally wrong when a 25,000-word bill, supposedly for the conservation of the soil and involving a $900,000,000 yearly expenditure, can pass Congress virtually without debate. This bill will put the Government in the position of making raids on its own treasury.

"And next year," he continued, "the veterans get busy for the widows and children."

The Social Security Act, he said, is bound to create large pressure groups. It will not take much change in the tax rate to wipe out most of the reserve. "I am in favor of keeping the reserve—we'll need it," he said.

Professor Slichter declared that the present tax rates and the present benefit rates of the social security program may be deflationary, but in contrast to the various hand-outs and inflationary interests in the Government today, there is no cause to worry about it. "The situation will probably change if the happy day comes when we get close to a balanced budget," he said. "Until we do, however, we had better hang on to present sources of income."

Other Speakers

Other speakers at the meeting included Elmer F. Andrews, Industrial Commissioner of the New York State Department of Labor, Miss Katherine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau in Washington, and Thomas H. Eliot, general counsel for the local Social Security Board.

Fear that the social security program may fall short of its goal because of insufficient funds was expressed by Mr. Andrews, who declared that a $14,000,000 increase in the amendment to the appropriations bill now before the Senate is imperative.

"The minimum sum necessary for proper administration of the Act," he said, "is $54,000,000. The bill only calls for $40,000,000, and if passed will present an utterly unworkable situation.

"Why the cut? Because the Federal Budget Director read Title III of the Act, which puts a ceiling of $49,000,000 on total grants to States and Territories for administrative expenses. Title I, relating to old-age benefits, has the more sensible provision that grants shall be made in whatever sum shall be necessary for proper administration.

Serious Matter

"This matter of inadequate appropriation . . . is serious. Proceeds from the employers' unemployment compensation tax are supposed to defray the States' administrative costs . . . but less than 50 cents on the dollar will be returned to the States unless the terms of Title III are altered. To provide additional funds for administration . . . would not require additional taxes. It would simply require that taxes collected for that purpose be spent for that purpose."

Mr. Andrews put a sting into his remarks when he pointed out that from 1936 through 1939, the Government will collect $207,836,314 from the employers' unemployment compensation taxes. Administration expenses, he said, will total not more than $89,000,000, leaving a balance of $118,000,000.

"In harsher words," he said, "the Federal Government under this setup cannot help but profiteer on unemployment compensation to the extent of $118,000,000 through 1939, and $50,000,000 a year thereafter."

To meet this situation and insure the success of the unemployment compensation section of the act, Mr. Andrews recommended an immediate deficiency appropriation for the period from April 1 to June 30 of this year, when the shortage of funds will approximate $3,500,000, and amendments to the appropriations bill and to Title III of the Act.

Short Wave Programs

For Friday, Feb. 18

London—2 p. m.—Smetana's "The Bartered Bride"; Comic opera, GSP, 19.6m., 15.31 meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Talk on Japanese Industry. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.; JZI, 31.4 m., 9.53 meg.

Berlin—6 p. m.—Lessing's tragedy, "Emilia Galiotti." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

London—7 p. m.—"The Private Soldier," Ian Hay. GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Amy Bernardy: "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.

Boston—7:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace"; "Across the Footlights," WIXAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.

Prague—8 p. m.—Orchestra; light music; talk. OLR2B, 49.75 m., 6.03 meg.

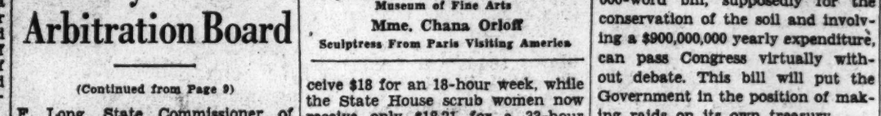
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Norwegian Dance. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

Boston—9 p. m.—Broadcast for Latin America (in Spanish), WIXAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.

London—9:20 p. m.—W. W. Berry as "Mr. Micawber"; Royal Air Force Band; Empire Variety Hall, GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Paris—11:45 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow; sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speaker
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Music; comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Round the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orch
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Studio speaker	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 guests; orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Studio speaker	Dance Melodies
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour;	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Ray Sinatra's Orch.;	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 football forum;	News dramatizations	Yankees; guests	dramatic sketch	Jack Ward
8:30 heroism awards;	Barry McKinley, songs	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Legion speaker
8:45 comedy; music	Eastman School of Mu-	Yankees; guests	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	sic concert; Dr. How-	"Good News of 1938";	"World Neighbors"	"Three Quarter Time"
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	ard Hanson, conductor	motion picture stars;	"World Neighbors"	Jack Early, songs
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks,	picture previews; sole-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Profs. O. W. Sprague;	lists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 Essay in Music;	Paul Douglas; Dr. C.	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Hollywood Serenade"	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 soloist; orchestra	Murchison; questions	Bob Burns; Foursome	"Hollywood Serenade"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 'Showcase'; variety	NBC Jamboree	Quartet; John Scott	Musical Revue: Henry	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 'Showcase'; variety	NBC Jamboree	Trotter's Orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Request Serenade
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	Hockey report	Request Serenade
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita";	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Matchless Mac"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping service	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Organ; piano
9:15 Parade; music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular variety; news	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 Tony Wons	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 The Woman Speaks	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Readings; music	Van Clemens, songs
11:15 Dramatic sketch	"Swingsters"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	Highlights, Halftones	Marie King, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noon-	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	day Show; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	"Hits of the Day"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: speakers;	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pianist	Roy Gobey, songs
1:45 Hollywood comment	"Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Talk, Jacob G. List
2:00 News for women	NBC Music Appreciation	"Way Down East"	Consumer's Council	"Dance Melodies"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Hour, Dr. Walter	"Musical Roundup"	Speaker; music	"Dance Melodies"
2:30 American School of	Damrosch, conductor	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	"Melody Express"
2:45 the Air	Music Appreciation Hour	"Martha and Hal"	Stage Door Memories	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Radio Guild sketch:	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 Studio program	"There's Always Ju-	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Meet the Author"	liet"; dramatization by	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	John Van Druten,	"The Guiding Light"	Studio program	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 The Boston Hour	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Hits and Encores"	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Song Time	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Vocalist; organist	Rep. S. Dickstein	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 M. Daum, soprano	"Lum and Abner"	Sport review	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Craig Matthews, songs	"Bughouse Rhythm"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall, comedy;	"Grand Central Sta-	Lucille Manners, so-	Ernie Piorito's Orch.;	The Staley Players:
8:15 soloists; orch.	tion"; dramatic sketch	prano; Revelers Quar-	Elinor Sherry; chorus	dramatization
8:30 Whiteman Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Ross Graham;	Commentator	Louise Parley, songs
8:45 soloists	dramatic sketch	Frank Black's Orch.	"Let's Play Games"	Commentator
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Nola Day, contralto	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Operetta: "Mikado"	Dance Orchestra
9:15 H. Hogart, L. Fa-	British commentator	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Operetta: "Mikado"	Dance Orchestra
9:30 senda, McHugh, in	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Court of Human Rela-	Bamberger Symphony	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 'Swing Your Lady'	Paul Martin's Orchestra	tions; sketch	Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 "Songshop"; Frank	Network program	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 Crumit; Nadine	Network program	"First Nighter"; sketch	Today"; sketch	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Conner; orchestra	Network program	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Dramatic sketch	Network program	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	K. Kallender's Orchestra
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	Jack Betzner's Orch.	K. Kallender's Orchestra
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	"Day's End"; organ
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	L. Noble's Orchestra

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Semantics Raises Its Head In Motion Picture World

Movies of Moment

Motion pictures and semantics appear on the surface about as allied as Polaris and the Southern Cross. Yet the tyranny of words does extend beyond economics and political economy into the world of entertainment. Consider, for a moment, "The River," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," and "In Old Chicago," three films now in Boston whose importance will doubtless outlive their currency.

Where does this pretender, semantics, come in?

Well, the three above-mentioned films involve three words: "documentary," "cartoon" and "spectacle."

The first is a sedentary word. It sits in a swivel chair, like a corporation president or an economics lecturer, dilating upon facts and figures, illuminating them occasionally by scenes of factories. It may instruct but it is not supposed to entertain, excite or move us.

Along comes Pare Lorenz's "The River" to do all four of these things and to do them brilliantly. Produced by the Farm Security Administration, it has all the elements of great motion picture entertainment—graphic and beautiful photography; an appropriate commentary written by Mr. Lorenz in a poetic style and delivered with feeling by Thomas Chalmers; a musical score by Virgil Thomson drawn from the folk tunes of Mittel America; and a real story. "The River" may be seen (and it should be seen) at either the Fine Arts or South Station Theaters.

An Antic Word

"Cartoon—at least as far as the movies are concerned—is an antic word. It plays pranks that even Charlie Chaplin never thought of. Because it can project anything the artist fancies, it has really no limit. A flashlight may beacon forth from inside Pluto's tummy. Mickey may conduct the Overture to "William Tell" from the upper funnel of a cyclone while Donald Duck pulls endless picolos from his clothing to play "Yankee Doodle." Popeye may eat his spinach and become a man of brick. Or a Merrie Melodie cartoon may portray Louella Parsons's Hollywood Hotel as a bird nest.

Registering an inner loveliness has not, however, always been considered within the scope of an animated cartoon. It took Walt Disney to prove that such beauty was there. "Flowers and Birds" was, we believe, the first indication of the pure charm which could be produced by drawings on celluloid. Its culmination, of course, came with "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," now going into its second week at the Keith Memorial. Extra shows, by the way, are making seats available at all screenings, according to the management.

"Snow White" is an experience just as "The River" is an experience. Resistance to its charm, even if one tried to resist, seems scarcely possible. Its reality is its fantasy and its fantasy its reality. We believe in "Snow White" not because Mr. Disney wants us to but because we want to ourselves.

A Bumptious

"Spectacle" is a bumptious word, an arrogant word. It says "I can do anything." Floods, fires, earthquakes, storms at sea are merely opportunities for studio magicians to outface nature. "Spectacle" has a good many satellites, such as "supreme," "superb," "great," "overpowering," "unequalled." These adjectives and their cousins and their aunts are put through the wringer every week to describe whatever grist the Hollywood mills have been grinding with the result that when the time comes for legitimate use their power has waned.

Even the "spectacle" itself is sometimes a husk. "In Old Chicago," for instance, now at the Colonial, cost $500,000 for the fire scenes alone. And they produce a definite sensory effect. Without real inner meaning, however, they pale beside the untouched realism of "The River" like a misty moon at sunrise. The realism of the "spectacle" film is two often like the eighteenth century's idea of imitating nature. The most genuine thing about "In Old Chicago" is Alice Brady's performance.

Fields Film at Met

Inaugurating its all-screen programs today, the Metropolitan Theater offers "The Big Broadcast of 1938" and "Scandal Street." Important to the former production are W. C. Fields (who would be important to any production), Martha Raye, Dorothy Lamour, Shirley Ross, Ben Blue, Bob Hope, Leif Erikson, Grace Bradley, Tito Guizar and Kirsten Flagstad. A big broadcast on anybody's network! Lew Ayres, Louise Campbell and Roscoe Karns are in "Scandal Street."

Bad Man Beery

"The Bad Man of Brimstone," starring Wallace Beery, and "Paradise for Three," featuring Frank Morgan, Robert Young, Mary Astor, Edna May Oliver, Florence Rice and Reginald Owen, are the two Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer pictures that make up the program opening Friday at Loew's State and Orpheum theaters.

"The Bad Man of Brimstone" is the story of a gangster of the 1880's whose reign is interrupted when he discovers that a stranger who is attempting to clean up Brimstone is his own son. Directed by J. Walter Ruben, the cast includes Dennis O'Keefe, Joseph Calleia, Lewis Stone, Guy Kibbee, Bruce Cabot, Cliff Edwards, Guinn Williams, Arthur Hohl, Robert Gleckler and Noah Beery.

Other Film News

"The Buccaneer," with Fredric March, Francisca Gaal, Akim Tamiroff and Margot Grahame, opens at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters today with a mystery film, "The Patient in Room 18" . . . "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" will be shown today and tomorrow at the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard, under the auspices of the French Talking Films Committee . . . "Kathleen," the Irish-made film with Sally O'Neil, continues at Tremont Temple.

"The Life and Loves of Beethoven" is the feature film at the Fine Arts Theater . . . "Happy Landing," Sonja Henie's latest, and Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo" are being held for a second week at the Keith Boston Theater . . . "Lives of a Bengal Lancer" and "Stand-In" are variously features of two programs coming next week to the Strand Theater . . . "Green Fields," a Jewish dialogue film with English titles, will begin a Boston engagement at the Majestic Theater on Feb. 22, following a special première showing the night before. J. D. B.

Gourds

(Continued from Page 9)

man's plant to raise because it must have room to run around. And finally they point out the hobby can be put on a money-making basis.

The gourd, which Encyclopaedia Britannica dignifies as a "monoecious trailing herb of annual duration, with long succulent stems furnished with tendrils, and large, rough palmately-lobed leaves," is a summer plant only, and takes all summer to grow. When full-grown the little ones, known as the cucurbita variety, are vividly colored, banded and striped. They are allowed to dry out and are then suitable for decorative purposes.

The larger variety, the lagenaria, however, are not colored by Nature. This gourd takes all winter to dry out, and is then painted, hollowed and made ready for use either as a decorations or a utensil.

From a single ten-cent package of seeds, it is not unusual to receive more than 100 gourds. At the right seasons, these sell for 15 or 25 cents apiece, and reward the grower handsomely.

Members of the club are now making plans to experiment with various soils and climates next summer, in an effort to do away with the uncertainty of gourd-growing. A list of reliable seed sources is being prepared, which is intended to remove some of the "surprise package" tendency of the seeds.

Commercial Side

At the same time the International Gourd Society of which the New England Society is a member, is promoting the commercial as well as the artistic side of the gourd. From the growing and selling of gourds, it developed the use of them in strings for decorative purposes, besides the making of many useful articles.

From a small beginning in Southern California about 10 years ago, according to a director of the society, the business in decorated gourds has gradually spread all over the country. Wholesale customers include gift shops, interior decorators, department stores, as well as hardware, stationery and drug stores.

In the San Fernando Valley alone, more than 1,000,000 gourds are raised annually. One amateur grower there recently grew 6,000 gourds on a plot of ground 50 by 100 feet wide. At wholesale, these gourds will sell for about $10 a hundred.

Members of the local club are now preparing for their regular monthly meeting next Wednesday at Horticultural Hall, where a small exhibit of plain, and carved and decorated gourds will be shown. The meeting will be open to all interested persons.

New Manchester Armory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 17—The last session of the State Legislature appropriated $400,000 for the construction of a National Guard Armory in this city, with an auditorium larger than any in the State, thereby putting this City in a position to entertain conventions.

Comical, Historical, Fantastical

Ann Sheridan
In "The Patient in Room 18," at the Paramount and Fenway

W. C. Fields
(Above) In "Big Broadcast of 1938," at the Metropolitan

Happy, One of the Dwarfs in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," at the Keith Memorial; Alice Brady as Molly O'Leary, With Her Three Sons, in "In Old Chicago," at the Colonial, and (Top Right) Joseph Calleia in "The Bad Man of Brimstone," Opening Tomorrow at the State and Orpheum

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

the case of George L. DeBlois, Arthur N. Maddison and Herbert M. Sears, trustees of the David Sears Real Estate Trust, of Boston, who had deducted $8,706, representing several years' insurance premiums on buildings owned by the trust, from their tax return for 1933.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue had challenged the trustees' right to deduct more than $1228, which was the total of premiums for 1933. The trustees appealed to the United States District Court, which upheld them. The Government then appealed to the higher court, which today denied the appeal.

The Circuit Court held that, since the trustees used regularly the cash receipts and disbursement method of accounting, as distinguished from the accrual method, they were entitled to deduct all the premiums from a single year's return and list the premiums for future years as assets on Dec. 31 of that year.

India to Set Up U. S. Trade Agency

India will soon send a trade commissioner to the United States for the first time, to encourage and expand commerce between the two countries, according to C. Grant Isaacs, United States Trade Commissioner, stationed in Calcutta for the past three years.

Visiting Boston today to meet manufacturers and exporters interested in Indian trade, Mr. Isaacs made his headquarters at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Customs House Tower, where he described conditions in India and outlined the plans for an Indian Trade Commissioner in America.

H. S. Malik has been assigned to this position, he reported, and will open an office in New York City in June. All the countries in North America will be included in his territory.

Although there has been an Indian Trade Commissioner in London for a number of years, Mr. Isaacs pointed out, it is only during the past year that commissioners have been placed in other countries.

The United States, he said, is third in the list of countries supplying India's needed imports. Great Britain is first and Japan second. Indian exports to this country, he continued, include pig iron, jute, shellac, vegetable oil seeds, burlaps, gunnies, Hessian cloth, hides and skins—all of which are often shipped to the Port of Boston.

Mr. Isaacs stated that great progress in irrigation and in hydro-electric development is being made in India.

Answering enquiries as to the type of New England products which are in demand in India, Mr. Isaacs reported that with the textile industry developing rapidly in India there is much more of a market for textile machinery than there is for the products of New England mills—though a good export business in mill ends from the latter has developed already.

Other types of manufacturing machinery are also in demand. Although there are only about 75,000 radio receiving sets in India as yet, he said, the Government is erecting a chain of broadcasting stations and the market for radio sets and equipment is expected to develop considerably soon.

Leather goods are being exported from New England to India in fair quantities, and among them belting for machinery is important. Shoe machinery can be marketed, but there is little demand for New England shoes since the vast majority of Indians go shoeless. A market for low priced rubber-soled sandals is being developed, however, by the European Bata interests, which have erected several Indian factories.

Report to Urge Prison Reforms

Normal meal service was resumed at Concord Reformatory at noon today as a committee named by Gov. Charles F. Hurley to investigate last week's riot at Concord and other evidences of unrest at State prisons prepared "definite recommendations."

The 1000 convicts at Concord, 300 of whom had stormed the gates last Friday, marched quietly into the main dining room for the first time since the riot, Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, announced this afternoon.

The Governor's committee, meanwhile prepared to recommend to him that "certain situations that now exist" be corrected.

In making this announcement, after a second conference with prison executives yesterday, Eugene M. McSweeney, Commissioner of Public Safety, did not state what "situations" he referred to, nor did he indicate what changes would be recommended.

He said a report will be made to the Governor possibly by Monday. The committee, consisting of Mr. Hultman, Paul C. Ryan, the Governor's secretary, and John F. Stokes, Chief of Detectives of the State Police, conferred with Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Corrections, and Ralph W. Robart, Chairman of the Parole Board.

Whether prison unrest is in protest against the strictness of officials, or against brutality and poor food, was not clear from official statements. Senator Joseph Langone said the Parole Board had become "too strict," but an officer of Concord Reformatory, who withheld use of his name, said the food there was inedible and that prisoners who sought to rehabilitate themselves were ignored or treated brutally.

Suffragan Bishop Heron Is Installed

Marking consecration of the second Suffragan Bishop in the history of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, the Rev. Raymond Adams Heron, archdeacon of Boston and for 12 years rector of Grace Church, Lawrence, was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Massachusetts in Trinity Church yesterday.

At a Copley Plaza luncheon which followed the consecration held in his honor, Bishop Heron declared that in these times the "church must look upon itself as one of the great bulwarks of democracy."

He added that "the church must be very conscious of the welfare of society, for society is the heart of democracy and the church has a great responsibility to so interpret it."

Social Security Aid to Blind Is Connecticut Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 17—After two years of intermittent negotiations Connecticut this week put into operation a plan under which it will accept social security money for assistance to the blind.

The Old Age Assistance Bureau of the State Welfare Department announced that it would receive applications for relief from blind persons on exactly the same basis as it provides relief for the needy aged. The only difference is that the blind have no age requirement to meet while under old age assistance awards go only to persons 65 or older.

The maximum award will be $7 a week. The applicants must prove citizenship and Connecticut residence requirements. They must be in need and have no relatives legally liable and able to support them. Cases will be investigated by workers of the Old Age Assistance Bureau and awards will start in March. Edward H. Reeves, Director of the Bureau, estimated that 300 persons will be eligible.

The effect of the new plan will be to relieve local charity departments of a small part of their relief load. Provision of necessities to blind persons, unable to support themselves, has been to date a duty for municipalities.

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(Continued from Page 9)

with the understanding whereby Curley as Mayor authorized the payment to be made.

"Until the forming of the understanding among Graves, Santosuosso and Curley which began at the Hotel Mayflower the Mayor was performing properly his fiduciary duty. As a part of that understanding Graves corruptly promised to Curley a gift or gratuity with intent that it should influence his judgment as Mayor in the matter of authorizing the settlement of the General Equipment cases.

"By reason of that promise Curley corruptly authorized the so-called settlement that was carried through and later corruptly accepted the $30,000 when it was corruptly given to him by Santosuosso. Authorization of the settlement was a breach of the Mayor's fiduciary duty. It is possible that a valid settlement for less money would have been made but for this breach.

"All three knew that the payment of the entire $85,000 had been made possible and that payment had been made by reason of Curley's breach of his fiduciary duty as Mayor. Each, therefore, took in trust for the City the part that went to him. Neither has in any form restored to the City the part that he received."

The City never has ratified the settlement, Judge Fosdick held, which was "conceived and carried out in fraud of the City's rights."

During the several conferences of counsel on both sides on settling the cases, "each side apparently thought there was enough uncertainty in the situation to warrant a compromise. In his doings in these conferences and in his advice to the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel at all times acted in good faith," Judge Fosdick stated.

The 13-page decision was handed down yesterday as Judge Fosdick retired from his session in the Criminal Court. Present were counsel for both sides, including Wendell P. Murray for Mr. Curley, Prof. Frank L. Simpson for Dr. Santosuosso, and Henry E. Foley for the City.

It was indicated the former Governor, now in Florida, would carry the case to the State Supreme Court on appeal.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City, said no effort would be made to collect the sums specified by the Court for 20 days. The law allows the defendants that length of time to file an appeal, if they wish, he said.

Preparation of a formal decree embodying the terms of Judge Fosdick's decision was begun today by Edward F. McClennen at instructions of the Jurist, Mr. Parkman stated.

Harvard Issues Orchestra Plans

The Harvard University Orchestra, conducted by Malcolm H. Holmes, is scheduled to give two concerts and two operas as part of the 130th anniversary of the Pierian Sodality of 1808.

The first of these concerts will be at Colby Junior College Feb. 26. The next week-end the orchestra will make an extended trip to Vassar College. There it will participate in a concert production of Gluck's opera, "Iphigénie en Tauride" with the glee clubs from Vassar and New York University.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 194 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Alternate Mondays, 8:30 a. m., third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Springfield—April 4-9, inc., 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
Springfield—Week, March 7-12, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, March 5, 1:15 p. m., Friday, March 25, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, March 27, 8:30 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a.m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

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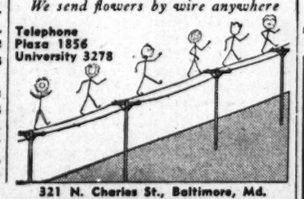

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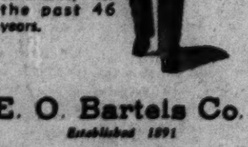

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day 472,050
1938 volume to date 22,300,122
1937 volume to date 92,637,100

Steels, Coppers Lead a Moderate Rise in Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Stock market leaders plowed through profit taking opposition today for gains of fractions to 3 or more points.

Activity picked up on the recovery move which was led by coppers and steels and followed by farm implements, rubbers, mail orders and a wide assortment of specialties.

Activity Increases

The list, hesitant at the start, developed advancing speed around noon. Volume dwindled before the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

Most rails and utilities confined their improvement to small fractions. Gold mining issues generally backed water.

Better action of the list was attributed mainly to speculative purchasing on the theory an administrative prop to shaky business is in the offing. The ranks of "inflation" thinkers were also said to be growing.

The dollar steadied somewhat in terms of European currencies, but the German-Austrian situation was still seen as an influence in this department as well as confusing other markets.

Conspicuous on the upswing were shares of Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Intrnational Nickel, St. Joseph Lead, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Westinghouse, du Pont, J. I. Case, Oliver Farm, Deere, International Harvester, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, National Distillers, Union Carbide, Philip Morris, Santa Fe, Texas Corp. and Standard Oil of N. J.

Coppers were enlivened by another boost in price of the export metal to around the current domestic rate of 10 cents a pound.

Bonds Irregular

Bonds of speculative rating were inclined to move forward today in sympathy with a rise in the share list.

A fair number of low yield issues, including some U. S. Governments, entered a fractionally lower range.

In the final hour moderately higher prices ruled for loans of American & Foreign Power, Rock Island, International Paper, St. Paul, Prisco, Texas Corp., Southern Railway, Missouri Pacific, Certain-Teed Products, Baltimore & Ohio, Interborough Rapid Transit and M-K-T.

Lower were Northern Pacific 4s, Armour 4s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, and Santa Fe 4s.

Losses running to 5-32s of a point predominated in the federal division.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Shares of the so-called commodity division advanced spiritedly on the curb exchange today.

The movement, patterned after a rise on the big board, was based, according to speculative opinion, on expectations President Roosevelt would soon amplify his recent comment on commodity prices.

Leaders included Aluminum Co. of America, Aluminium, Ltd., American Potash & Chemical, Newmont and Pepperell Manufacturing, with gains ranging from 3 to around 7 points.

Also substantially higher at the beginning of the next hour were Gulf Oil, Colt's Patent Fire Arms, Detroit Steel Products, New Jersey Zinc, Niles-Bement-Pond, Creole Petroleum and. Axton-Fisher Tobacco "A."

Railroad Earnings In January 16 P. C. Below 1937 Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads report that preliminary reports from 91 Class I railroads showed operating revenues of $231,665,613 in January compared with $277,255,479 in January, 1937, and $366,064,164 in the same month of 1930.

This was a decrease of 16.4 per cent below January, 1937, and 36.7 per cent below January, 1930.

Freight revenues of the 91 railroads amounted to $180,242,515 in January compared with $224,081,812 in January, 1937, and $276,049,396 in January, 1930.

Passenger revenues in January totaled $31,475,386 compared with $31,304,866 in January, 1937 and $58,195,349 in January, 1930.

Wheat Values Score Gains of About 2c

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—Uneasiness over Washington official conference about proposed hoisting of commodity price levels led to flurried buying of wheat futures today, and quotations scored sudden maximum net advances of about 2 cents.

Talk of inflation possibilities inspired much of the buying of all grains. A circumstance, though, which tended to throw cold water on buying ardor was dearth of any new export demand of consequence for North American wheat.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1 cent to 1⅝ cents above yesterday's finish, May 94-94⅛, July 89⅝-⅞, Corn 1⅛-1⅜ up, May 60⅜-½, July 61⅝-⅝, and oats ½-⅝ advance.

Greyhound Seeks Old Colony

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Greyhound Corporation of Chicago has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to purchase the Old Colony Coach Line, Inc., operating in New York and New England. The corporation proposed to pay $200,000 for the properties and operating rights, $25,000 to be paid in cash and the remainder in negotiable promissory notes bearing 3 per cent interest and maturing in 24 months.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅛	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅜
52	36	Acme Sti (4)	2	40	40	40	Feb 15
10⅜	8¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	6	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	2	20	20	20	+ ½
21	19½	Addressog (1.40)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
1⅛	1⅛	Advance Rumely	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 16
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	10	50¾	50	50½	+2¼
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	5	1	1	1	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅝	Alas Juneau(.60a)	22	13½	13½	13½	
1⅜	1¼	Alleghany Corp	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
17⅜	12	Alleghany pf xw	1	12	12	12	Feb 9
17⅞	11¼	Alleghany pf$30ww	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
17¼	12	Alleghany pf$40ww	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb 14
17½	13½	Alleghany pr pf	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
21⅜	15½	Allegheny Steel	11	16⅝	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
11⅝	9⅞	Allen Industries	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
176½	154½	Al Chem&Dye(8a)	9	163½	160	162	+2¼
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	2	9	8½	9	+1
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	3	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
9⅜	6½	Allied Strs	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
63½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	45	45	45	Feb 15
51¾	36	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	36	44⅞	43	44¾	+2¼
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	13	13	13	Feb 16
3⅝	2½	Amal Leather	5	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
24	18⅞	Amal Leath pf	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
68½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	3	67	66	66	+ ¾
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	3	55	55	55	Feb 5
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (¾e)	3	14	14	14	
42½	30⅞	Am Bk Shoe(3.40g)	3	37	36¼	37	+ ⅞
86	70¾	Am Can (6)	6	86½	85	86½	+1½
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	Feb 15
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy(¼g)	7	22½	22	22½	+1
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	2	41½	41¼	41¼	+ ½
17⅝	12⅝	Am Ch&Cab(1½g)	6	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅞
100½	93	Am Ch&Chi pf (5)	1	93	93	93	Feb 7
101	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102½	102½	102½	+1½
8	6	Am Colortype	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Feb 16
13¾	10⅛	Am Com Alco (½g)	4	12½	12⅜	12½	
16¾	13¼	Am Crystal 5 (½e)	5	14	14	14	
4¾	3⅝	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	18	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜
19	12	Am & F P $6 pf	3	15½	14¾	15½	+1½
24	16⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	2	18	17	18	+1
11½	7¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	20	20	20	
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	Feb 15
2	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 9
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	16½	15¼	16½	Feb 7
7⅞	5¾	Am International	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Feb 16
23¼	16⅝	Am Locomotive	14	21	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅝
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	1	59½	59½	59½	+1⅞
14½	12¾	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4½	4½	4½	Feb 14
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	21	33	32	32¾	+1⅝
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7⅛	4	Am Pow & Lt	16	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
40⅝	26	Am P & L $6pf(5⅝g)	12	30	27½	30	+2
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(4.68⅞g)	7	25¾	24⅞	25⅛	+1⅜
13⅞	11⅛	Am Rad&St S (.60)	68	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ½
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	11	19¾	19	19½	+1
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	+1¼
20¾	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	18	18	18	Feb 8
14¾	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	3	11⅜	11	11	Feb 15
56¾	44¼	Am Sm&R (¾e)	52	51	48¾	50	+ ⅞
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	121	121	121	— ¾
51¾	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Feb 16
34¾	22⅝	Am Sti Fdrs (¼e)	25	28¼	27¼	28⅛	+1⅛
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb 15
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (3)	1	30	30	30	+ ½
112	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Feb 15
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb 16
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	35	138⅝	135	138⅛	+2⅞
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	5	63	62¾	63	+ ¼
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	10	65⅝	65½	66⅛	
139½	138¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	139½	139	139	— ⅜
7⅞	5½	Am Type Fdrs	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
13½	8⅜	Am Wat Wks	20	9⅜	8¾	8¾	— ¼
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	76	76	76	Feb 14
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	10	5½	5¼	5½	— ⅛
33½	27	Am Wool pf	2	34	33	34	+1
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	45	7½	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅛
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan '7
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (1¾g)	227	33¼	31⅜	32⅛	+1½
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+1⅛
18	15½	Anchor Hk Gl(.60a)	3	16¼	16½	16¼	Feb 16
19	11½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14¼	13½	13½	Feb 3
		A P W Paper	9	5	5	5	Dec 31
30¼	25⅜	Arch-Dan-M (¼e)	1	29	29	29	Feb 16
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	Feb 15
6⅞	5½	Armour Ill (.70g)	20	6⅜	6	6	
72	58	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	62	62	62	— ½
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstrong Crk (¾e)	6	33½	32¾	33½	+ ½
7½	6¼	Arnold Const (¼e)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
5½	2¼	Artloom Corp	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 15
8⅜	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	10	7⅞	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅜
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gd 2 pf (7g)	1	83½	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	33	33	33	
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	22	37	36	36½	+1⅛
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	65	63¾	64½	+ ⅜
27⅜	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	10	24½	23½	24½	+ ⅝
7¾	5⅝	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	+1¼
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	
22¼	20	Atl Refining (1)	15	22½	21½	22½	+ ⅜
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	104½	104¼	104¼	Feb 14
9¾	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	16	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40	40	40	Feb 15
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	43	43	43	Feb 11
7¾	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	6	6	6	— ¼
4⅛	3¼	Auburn Auto	4	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
3¼	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 4
4⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	8	3⅝	3½	3½	

B

9¾	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	58	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅜
10⅞	7¾	Balt & Ohio	32	9⅜	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ½
33	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	Feb 14
18	14½	Barber Co (1g)	12	17¾	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅝
16½	13	Barker Bros (¾g)	3	15¼	14¾	15	+ ⅛
16½	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	32	15½	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	3	11	11	11	Feb 16
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
102¾	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Feb 11
8⅝	7¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 16
14⅛	10⅞	Bendix Aviat (1)	9	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅜
17⅛	16⅝	Benef Ind Ln (2g)	4	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
38½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	3	37½	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	138	57¼	55	56¾	+1⅜
116½	114½	Beth Sti 5% pf (7)	1	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	— ¼
94½	89½	Beth Sti 7% pf (7)	1	93	93	93	
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	1	23	23	23	
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker (1)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅝
14	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	6	13½	13	13	+ ⅝
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	25	28⅞	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	7	26½	25¾	26½	+ ⅛
13⅞	12⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	15	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
19⅜	17½	Borden Co (1.60)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
28½	21½	Borg-Warner (2a)	16	24⅞	23½	24⅜	+1¼
4¾	3⅝	Boston & Maine	4	3½	3½	3½	Feb 14
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll Br ½e)	3	18	17¾	18	Feb 16
10⅛	7⅝	Bridgprt Br (¾g)	5	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+1
24¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	12	23¾	22½	23¾	+1
30½	23	Briggs&Stratt(3½g)	1	24	24	24	Feb 14
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅝
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	Feb 16
9¾	6⅝	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	11	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	Feb 16
13⅜	8⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	9	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	2	34	33¾	34	+1¼
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	5	17	16¼	17	+1¼
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb 9
10	7⅝	Brunswk Balke(1g)	3	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
5⅜	4½	Budd Mfg	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅝	Budd Wheel (.20g)	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
26	15½	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¾
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	6	29½	29	29¼	+ ¾
8½	7	Burling Mills (1)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 16
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.20e)	7	18⅜	17	17⅝	
3½	2	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb 16
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	2	8	8	8	+ ½
8½	6⅞	Butler Bros (.80)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
20⅞	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	2	20	19½	20	
4⅜	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	14	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Byers (A M) Co	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ½
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ½

C

24½	19	Calif Pack (1⅛a)	2	21	20¾	21	+ ⅝
		Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	Dec 28
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10¼	6⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	20	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅝
15⅜	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	4	14	13⅞	14	+1
19¼	13½	Can Dry G Ale	88	19¼	18½	19	+ ⅝
8½	5¼	Canad Pacific	22	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (½e)	1	34	34	34	Feb 14
6⅞	4⅞	Capital Ad A (½g)	3	5½	5½	5½	Feb 10
18	15½	Carpenter St(1.80g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb 16
4½	3½	Carrier&Cn (.30g)	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
97¼	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	35	94	91	94	+3
55½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	7	48⅝	47	48½	+1¼
102¼	100½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	Feb 10
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	12	16	15½	16	+ ⅞
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
35½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	1	21	21	21	
28	26	Cent Aguirre (3.30g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
4⅛	3¼	Cent Foundry	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
11	9½	Cent S R N J	1	10	10	10	Feb 16
8¼	6	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	2	7½	7½	7½	Feb 8
5½	4¼	CenturyRibM(.10e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 8
46½	35½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	6	40⅜	40¼	40¼	+1¼
8⅝	6	Certain-teed Prod	5	8⅛	7⅞	8½	+ ¼
30⅜	27	Champ F&P (¼a)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
13¼	7¼	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
38½	31½	Ches & Ohio (¾e)	37	33¾	32½	33¾	+1⅛
89	88	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Feb 9
44¼	37¼	Ches Corp (3a)	1	40½	39½	40¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Feb 2
3¾	2⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2⅝	3⅜	Feb 3
1¾	1	Chi & N West	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	Chi & N West pf	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜
1½	½	Chi Ort West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Chi Ort W pf	2	4½	4½	4½	Feb 15
14	11	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Feb 14
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	25	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	17	1⅜	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
12½	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	1	10½	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
32½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	27	27	27	Feb 9
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 14
2½	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 16
2¼	1¼	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
12⅜	9½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Feb 11
15⅜	12⅜	Chick Cot Oil (½e)	30	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+1¼
8½	3¾	Childs Co	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
62½	46⅝	Chrysler Corp (10g)	128	66½	64½	66	+1½
13½	11¼	City Ice & Fuel (3)	1	11¾	11¼	11¾	— ¼
5⅜	3⅝	City Stores	1	4	3	3	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	17½	Clark Equip	1	19	19	19	+1
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph B(2.80g)	1	22	22	22	
40¾	33½	Climax Moly (1.70g)	17	39¾	38½	39½	+1¼
15⅝	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	18	15½	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
125	112	Coca-Cola (3a)	3	120	118	120	+2
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	Feb 10
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	37	9¾	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅝
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm -P pf (8)	1	87½	87½	87½	Feb 11
27⅝	20½	Coll & Aik (¾e)	*1	24	24	24	+ ½
20	15	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	8	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
22¼	17⅜	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	3	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
21¾	17½	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb 10
9⅝	6⅝	Colum G&El (.45g)	53	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅜
79	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	68	68	68	Feb 16
15½	11½	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
33	30	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	*1	32	32	32	+ ⅝
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	*1	68	68	68	+2
44¾	36	Comi Credit (4a)	11	36½	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅜
86	86	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	Jan 3
44¾	36	Comi Invest Tr (4a)	14	41½	40½	41	
96¾	93	Com In T cv pf(4½)	2	96½	96½	96½	Feb 16
10	7¾	Coml Solvents (.60)	11	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅜
2	1½	Comwith & South	65	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
42¼	30	Com&South pf (¾k)	2	33½	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅜
27⅜	22¾	Comwith Ed (1¼)	10	25½	24¾	25	+ ⅛
7⅛	6	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	Feb 7
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (⅛e)	5	23	22½	22½	— ½
9	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	7¾	7½	7½	Feb 9
19½	13¾	Consol Aircr (½g)	5	15¾	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅜
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 16
25⅞	20¼	Consol Edison (½e)	28	21¾	20⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	1	92½	92½	92½	
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	3	1¾	1¼	1¼	
6⅝	5½	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 11
5¾	4½	Consol Laundries	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	21	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅜
		Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
25⅞	20¼	Consol RR Cuba pf	8	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
		Consol Textile	4	½	⅜	½	
5⅝	3⅝	Consol'n Coal	2	3½	3½	3½	Feb 15
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Feb 10
40	26	Consol'n Ed pf	3	34½	33¾	34½	+2½
30¾	26	El Stor Bat (2½g)	2	28½	28½	28½	+1⅛
¾	½	Eik Horn Coal	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 9
2⅞	1¾	Eik Horn C pf	1	2	2	2	Feb 15
20¾	17	El Paso N Gas (2a)	3	18½	18½	18½	Feb 16
40⅜	34⅛	Endicott-John (3)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Feb 9
6½	3⅝	Eng Pub Service	8	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
49⅞	40	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	3	42	41	42	— ⅛
54	43¼	Eng PS pf ww (5½)	1	45	45	45	Feb 14
62½	50	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	50	50	50	Jan 31
2⅛	1⅝	Equit Off Bldg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 16
6¼	3	Erie R R	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¼	Erie 1 pf	2	6⅛	6	6	Feb 15
7	3½	Erie 2 pf	1	4	4	4	Feb 15
5¼	3⅝	Eureka V Cleaner	1	4	4	4	Feb 15

Business and Industry

Little Business Again Notified Credit On Tap From Reserve

Commerce and Finance

Responsibility Of Trusts Seen Placed on Banks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Banks appear destined to do the trust business not only of the United States, but also throughout the common law world, Orval W. Adams, president of the American Bankers' Association, told the association's nineteenth annual midwinter trust conference here. Trusts were administered in early America by fire insurance companies, life insurance companies, hospitals, mortgage concerns, but since 1850 practically all such business has been concentrated in banks, Mr. Adams said.

"The same trend is apparent in other common law countries, particularly in the British Isles," he continued. "In England as late as 1930 the public trustee was the dominant trust institution, and it looked as though it might remain so. Furthermore, it looked as though the banks would have to share business with the life insurance companies, as well as with the public trustee. But today the banks have far outstripped both. In Scotland and Ireland people are turning to the banks for their trust business to a remarkable extent."

Need for Co-operation

In view of such a movement, it was important for banking and trust officers to co-operate closely in meeting the banks' obligations as trust institutions, Mr. Adams held.

"Those interested in the development of common trust funds should do everything in their power to see that each such fund is properly and prudently operated," Walter Wyatt, general counsel of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, urged during an explanation of new regulations issued by the Federal Reserve Board with respect to common trusts.

During 1937 three more states—Indiana, Minnesota, and New York—joined the ranks of those commonwealths authorizing fiduciary organizations to maintain common trust funds, it was revealed to the conference.

"Similar statutes already are in force in Delaware, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, but the great majority of the states still need such progressive legislation," John T. Creighton, vice president of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company of New York, told conference members at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

That the mingling of the funds of small trusts for investment to obtain the advantages of diversification and continuous mass management is beneficial to those small trusts is quite generally recognized, in Mr. Creighton's opinion. He held, therefore, that it was entirely proper for legislatures to pass laws authorizing such mingling under proper safeguards.

Conservatism Needed

Common trust statutes already enacted fall into three broad classifications, he said. These were:

Legislation to permit the mingling of trust funds, but setting forth no special requirements.

Laws assuming that common trust funds will be maintained in accordance with a written plan and setting forth some few requirements and restrictions.

Legislation which assumes to fix requirements and, either by its own or through regulations, completely controls the administration of common trust funds.

The third, or New York form is complicated and inflexible, but it has the advantage of certainty, according to Mr. Creighton.

Advantages of conservative investment in the administration of common trust funds were stressed by Rodman Ward, trust officer of the Equitable Trust Company of Wilmington, Del.

"Investments of a common trust fund, particularly a legal common trust fund, should be most conservatively made, Mr. Ward said. "It may be advisable to buy even better grade investments for your common trust fund than you do for your trusts.

"If you are buying 60 per cent valuation mortgages for trusts you should buy 50 per cent mortgages for a common trust fund, and be particularly careful to investigate the mortgagor's credit standing. There is ground for belief that mortgages should not be included at all, as they have shown themselves to be completely non-liquid under certain conditions."

Stability of income and principal obtained through closer and more capable investment supervision of small trusts compensates for the lower rate of income available from such conservative management, Mr. Ward held.

N. Y. Central Net Declines $2,580,563

NEW YORK (AP)—A decrease of more than $2,500,000 in the 1937 net income of the New York Central Railroad Company, as compared with 1936, was disclosed in the company's preliminary report.

This placed net for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, after fixed charges, at $6,352,612, equal to 99 cents a share of capital stock, compared with $8,933,175, or $1.78 a share, the preceding year.

For December, there was a net loss of $550,766 against net income of $558,839, or 11 cents a share in December, 1936.

Tomorrow
AMERICA'S LARGEST FLEET OF ULTRA-MODERN STREAMLINED TRAINS
will be announced in this newspaper

Reserve Requirements Stand By McKee Is Seen Justified

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Now that Federal monetary policy is swinging sharply toward the reflationary side, observers see striking vindication for the lone stand on the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System held by John K. McKee.

Governor McKee alone of the board members voted against raising Reserve requirements of member banks in 1937, and in 1936—when the first 50 per cent elevation was ordered—he and Gov. Chester C. Davis were solitary in opposition. On those occasions, and now, although he has not made his views public, Governor McKee has taken a firm stand against deflation. He felt that the brakes were being put on too hard in 1936 and 1937, and today he believes they ought to be relaxed—a view in which he is joined by many monetary authorities.

The question of lowering reserve requirements—and thus operating the principal method of money management in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board—is now much to the fore, and Governor McKee finds far wider support for his views than was true in 1936 and 1937, when fears of inflation were rampant. Moreover, many critics wise after the event are now looking back and saying that the anti-deflationists were right in late 1936 and early 1937, and that the money managers made a contribution to the recession by their 100 per cent increase in reserve requirements.

Deliberations Secret

If this historical verdict on the "supreme court of money"—the Federal Reserve Board—is accepted, then a line must be drawn between the majority and minority on the board. That such a line exists is not known to the general public. The deliberations of the money managers are held in secrecy virtually as complete as the Saturday afternoon conferences of the Supreme Court. Even after a decision is taken, it is not announced whether or not the board was unanimous. The minority have no opportunity of advancing their opinion so that the public shall know the facts.

This veil of secrecy lasts until publication of the annual report of the board of governors, or until some penetrating specialist finds the inner view of the governors. But even then, there is no wide publication of these important differences of opinion.

In the case of the elevation of reserve requirements, the board voted on July 14, 1936, to boost them by 50 per cent, effective on Aug. 16. In the annual report, filed about nine months later with Congress, it says: "Messrs. Eccles, Broderick, Szymcak and Ransom voted 'aye,' and Messrs. McKee and Davis voted 'no.'"

Statement Issued

A full statement of the board's reason for raising requirements was issued to the press, but no minority view was released, and no explanation of why two governors felt such deflationary action was unwise at that time.

On Jan. 30, 1937, the board again boosted its reserve requirements by another 50 per cent, one half effective on March 1 and the other half on May 1. The annual report for 1937 in which the break-down of this vote will be given has not been presented to Congress, and probably will be several months more in coming, but from trustworthy sources it is understood that this time Governor McKee was alone in opposing the action.

On Nov. 20, 1936, however, when the Federal Open Market Committee of the reserve board met, and planned a meeting in January to consider raising requirements (which was carried out, as specified above) Governor McKee explained his preference for other action than a further elevation. His position—in one of the few places where it was explained in eventually public record—was "that he believed that, prior to the issuance of any public statement by either the board or the Federal Open Market Committee that would refer to the possibility of a further increase in member bank reserve requirements, action should be taken by the Federal Open Market Committee to reduce its portfolio by all maturities to run off or by direct liquidation." In other words, Governor McKee preferred open market action to take money out of the market, rather than a rigid increase in reserve requirements.

Increase Voted

Oddly enough, in November it is recorded that most of the members of the open market committee, which includes the board of governors, stated themselves in favor of deferring a further increase in reserve requirements in terms which might have blocked their prior and later elevations.

They said: "Most of the members of the committee are of the opinion that the continued large amount of unemployment, unused productive capacity, and relatively large aggregate of national income and the fact that there was no general indication of unhealthy growth in the use of bank credit, indicated that the time for a reversal of the existing easy money policy had not arrived."

Yet, two months after these views were recorded, the board—excepting only Governor McKee—voted for a further increase in reserve requirements which in effect reversed the "existing easy money policy"—and at a time when industrial production had already begun to drop. For the turning point in the upward movement came in December, 1936—shortly after the open market committee on Nov. 20 had affirmed that recovery was far from complete. And in January the board reversed its November position, sharply pulling on the monetary brakes.

Governor McKee, who has consistently held this minority position, is listed in Who's Who in America as a Republican. He was appointed to the board in January, 1936, for a 10-year term. Previously, he had been examiner and chief of the examining division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from 1932-36. He is a native of Pittsburgh, where he entered the People's National Bank as a messenger in 1907.

Bank Clearings Off 23 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in leading cities for the week ended Feb. 16, a five day period, registered a drop from the comparable 1937 week for the fourteenth consecutive time, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Total at 22 leading cities for the latest period was $4,297,187,000 a decrease of 23 per cent from $5,578,656,000 a year ago. They were $25,629,000 below the previous week, while between the same two weeks of 1937 there was a loss of $42,210,000.

The five-day turnover at New York was $2,564,498,000, or 25.2 per cent under $3,428,949,000 for the similar 1937 period.

Louisville, with a gain of 14.8 per cent reported the only advance over a year ago.

New Life Insurance 12 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance for January was 12.1 per cent under the same month last year, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

The association, in its monthly report to the Department of Commerce, showed new paid-for life insurance amounting to $589,165,000 for January, compared with $670,390,000 for the same month in 1937. The report includes 40 companies having 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

Young Nickel Plate Director

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized Robert R. Young, chairman of the Board of the Alleghany & Chesapeake Corporation, to serve as a director of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Minority Member

© Harris & Ewing

John K. McKee
Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Steel Industry's Capacity to Make Ingots Shows Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry's annual capacity for producing steel ingots increased nearly 1,900,000 gross tons last year to 71,065,540 tons, the first increase since 1934, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Pig iron and ferro-alloys producing capacity was increased 1,100,000 gross tons to an annual total of 50,698,400 tons, the first increase since 1933.

The industry's capacity for producing Bessemer steel rose 115,000 tons to 6,440,000 gross tons of Bessemer ingots, the first gain over a preceding year since 1929. Both open hearth and electric furnace capacity likewise increased.

The capacity for producing steel ingots by the crucible process dwindled 2,000 tons to 8,580 tons annually.

New Deal Power Expert Urges Fair Deal for C. & S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 — Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, stands today aligned with J. D. Ross, administrator of Bonneville Dam and a close confidant of President Roosevelt in power policy, in favor of a "going-concern" purchase price for Commonwealth & Southern Corporation in case the private utility empire is taken over to prevent competitive duplication.

In a letter to every Senator and Representative whose state or district includes TVA territory, Dr. Morgan points out that he and Mr. Ross agree on power policy, and are opposed to the views held by David E. Lilienthal, co-director of TVA, who with the third director, Harcourt A. Morgan, has held a majority and directed TVA's power policy.

J. D. Ross's standing as a proponent of public power is high. He was entrusted by President Roosevelt with the new Bonneville project, after his successful administration of Seattle's projects, and others. Therefore he is a powerful advocate for Dr. Morgan to summon.

In mid-January, when Wendell L. Willkie, President of Commonwealth & Southern, offered his vast network for sale to TVA, Mr. Lilienthal responded that TVA could buy only "useful physical properties." He indicated that any purchase would be piecemeal, making no allowance for the value of Commonwealth & Southern as a going concern, and he caustically said: "It is understood, of course, that TVA would and could not be interested in purchasing any interest in any holding company, what we are talking about here are the useful physical facilities of operating companies."

A Radically Different Position

J. D. Ross takes a far different view. In a letter to John R. Neal of Knoxville, Tenn., which Dr. Morgan sends to 13 Senators and 22 Representatives, Mr. Ross began by pointing out that, in his successful purchase of private power companies in Washington State, and in Nebraska, the three divisions of a power company were taken into account.

"The plan," Mr. Ross said, "is based on a proper division of the purchase price in each of these divisions so that both the bondholder and the stockholder is safeguarded."

This premise is entirely opposed to Mr. Lilienthal's viewpoint that holding companies would be spurned, and only physical properties bought.

Mr. Ross continued:

"An offer (to purchase) would be made after a study of the value of the property from all angles, instead of merely from physical valuation.

"The question is not simply what is the value of a piece of wire or of a power house? It is what is the value as a going concern. The wire or the generator is of no value except in the operation of a business concern. . . .

"The entire holdings of a company should be taken over if possible. Taking only a part, lowers the value of the remainder and introduces severance damages that raise the cost of that purchase."

Morgan Sees Justification

Mr. Ross also pointed out that "both the public district or city and the private power company should realize that if ever there is to be a sale instead of competition neither can ever get as good a price as now."

Dr. Morgan, in his covering letter to which Mr. Ross's views were attached, said:

"The policy proposed and strongly recommended by Mr. Ross . . . is substantially identical with that which I have advocated for the TVA, so far as they cover the same ground, ever since the first month of its life, a policy which was then and is now opposed by the TVA director (Mr. Lilienthal) who, invariably supported by the third member of the board, dictated the power policy . . . In its fundamental spirit, Mr. Ross' proposals are strikingly at variance with the policy now in operation in the TVA.

"The fact that Mr. Ross proposes a solution practically identical with that which I have advocated for four and a half years throws lights on the steadily maintained propaganda to the effect that my position is a surrender of the public interest, and is unduly favorable to the utilities."

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-second of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Deduction for Contributions

Charitable contributions and gifts made by an individual are deductible within limitations provided by the revenue act. The organization to which the gift is made must meet several tests. The corporation, trust, community chest, fund, or foundation must be operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals; and if a substantial part of its activities is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, it fails to pass the tests. No part of the organization's income may inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

Contributions made to a missionary fund, church building fund, and for the benefit of other activities of the church are deductible. Pew rents, assessments, and dues paid to churches are regarded as contributions. Gifts to a corporation or association organized or devoted to the advancement of learning are deductible.

Gifts to an individual are not deductible, but if made to a charitable organization, as defined by the revenue act, may be deducted even though the organization distributes funds among the individual beneficiaries.

Contributions made to the United States, any State or Territory or political subdivision thereof, such as a city or town, or the District of Columbia, for exclusively public purposes, are deductible; for example, a gift of real estate to a city to be used perpetually as a pubic park is deductible. Also allowable are contributions to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation, to posts or organizations of war veterans and their auxiliaries in the United States, and to lodges, if used for religious, scientific, educational, literary, or charitable purposes.

In general, the deduction is limited to 15 per cent of the net income, exclusive of the contributions.

Corporate contributions are deductible when made to or for the use of a domestic corporation, domestic trust, or domestic community chest, fund, or foundation which meets the same tests as those made for recipients of individual contributions, but in the case of contributions or gifts to a trust, chest, fund, or foundation, only if the contributions or gifts are to be used within the United States. Deduction of corporate contributions is limited to 5 per cent of the net income, exclusive of the contributions.

Reserve Bank Says It Is Ready To Lend to Little Businesses

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Acting presumably to meet the current complaint in financially uninformed circles that credit is not available to the small business man in reasonably sufficient volume, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday afternoon issued a circular again advertising its authority, under Section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act, to make direct loans to small businesses on adequate collateral in cases where would-be borrowers have failed to find accommodation through the usual sources at commercial banks whose primary business and interest it is to make such loans.

During and since the conference of "little business men" last month at Washington in answer to the President's invitation there has been considerable complaint about the dearth of credit facilities for this category of American business. In fact, the burden of the preliminary discussions of the conference was this alleged shortage of available loan funds. "Little business men," apparently, have been unaware of the existing facilities created by Congress as an aftermath of the previous depression, and it was to meet this lack of information that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York put out its release yesterday afternoon.

Publicizing Its Facilities

As the release was made public, a representative of one of the metropolitan newspapers suggested that Reserve authorities would get better results with a paid advertisment, but the Reserve Bank is, of course, too official and too dignified to accept this suggestion. Nevertheless, the Bank has gone to considerable lengths to publicize its facilities.

Soon after the enabling Act, an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act, was passed by Congress in June, 1934, the local Reserve Bank issued a Circular (No. 1397) describing the character of loans Congress authorized it to make, and outlining the procedure which any small business man disgruntled at being turned down by his local commercial bank might take in order to get a loan. This was followed by another circular in January, 1935, and still another in January, 1936, likewise calling attention to the existing facilities as well as "summarizing the experience of (the) Bank in providing working capital for established industrial or commercial businesses."

The legislation of June, 1934, which permitted the Federal Reserve Banks to engage in this operation, essentially alien to the functions of a reserve bank, was inspired by essentially the same circumstances as those now prevailing. There was a widespread complaint that short-term credit was readily available for big business but not within the reach of small business. Business at that time had just come out of the bottom of the depression, but despite the so-called Roosevelt boom of 1933 the volume of commercial loans of the American banking system had continued to decline.

Congress Takes Action

To meet the alleged stricture of credit for small business Congress at first considered the establishment of a system of "intermediate credit banks" similar to the intermediate farm credit banks set up in 1933 which have a preferred position with the reserve system as to rediscount facilities. This was rejected, however, because of the Congressional feeling that the emergency did not justify the establishment of a permanent further adjunct to the structure of official banking. In its place Congress imposed the obligation upon two major government-controlled credit agencies, the theoretically independent Reserve banks of the twelve districts and the definitely governmental Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make commercial loans where private short-term credit (via the commercial banks) seemed unavailing.

The Reserve banks were authorized to extend such credit to a limit of approximately $280,000,000, to be financed in part by advances from the U. S. Treasury up to the limit of the $140,000,000 taken the previous year from the Reserve banks (half their surplus) for purchase of the stock of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and in part from the remainder of their surplus, slightly in excess of $140,000,000. A virtually equivalent authorization was made to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The total of the authorization, however, is academic, for in practice neither the Reserve banks nor the RFC have made anywhere near the total of loans authorized. There was a minor rush to the Reserve banks in 1934 for such loans. The applications increased during 1935 and even during 1936, as business improved and small business saw an opportunity for profitable borrowing.

Demand for Loans Drops Off

But by 1937 the demand fell off sharply, as the commercial banks grew more confident and little business men's reserves were replenished, and with the onset of the current depression there has been no revival in the requests for such loans. Local Reserve bank officials state that while they were receiving around 100 applications a month at the beginning of 13b operations they are now receiving only three or four per month.

There has been no perceptible increase in applications as the current depression deepened. Even if there had been, it appears unlikely that there would have been any appreciable increase in the actual loans granted; for the small business man today, like the large business man, does not borrow unless he sees a chance to make a profit, and such does not for the moment appear in sight.

Requests are acted upon favorably only when there is clear evidence both that the applicant is a good risk and that he has been unable to get accomodation in the usual banking channels. In fact many applications in the three years since the amendment to the Reserve Act was passed have been referred to private commercial banks with good results. Even where the latter have been unwilling directly to take the risk of the loan they have been willing to take advantage of that clause in the law by which the Reserve bank will guarantee up to 80 per cent of it.

In sum, however, the response to the law has been very small, both with the Federal Reserve banks and with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board gives the figures every month of loans actually made. The table is entitled "Industrial Advances and Commitments Under Section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act, June 19, 1934."

Loans Made Small

In short, though the authorization is roughly $280,000,000, loans actually made have reached a maximum of less than $30,000,000. And the experience of the RFC has been approximately the same. In fact, the RFC practically discontinued such loans although, it is said for political reasons, it has not nominally done so. This despite the widespread publicity given by both organizations to their direct, small-loan facilities.

Of course there is a slight difference between what the "little business men" at Washington asked for and what has been available since June, 1934. The request was for loans up to five years, which amounts to capital loans. This is what European industrial banks have traditionally provided, only, however, on receipt of a share in the business. American, British, and French finance companies engage in the same business, but it is not considered to be the function either of commercial banks or of the Reserve system or the RFC to make loans with such a long maturity.

Both the Reserve banks and the RFC authorities have done their best to make information readily available to small business men as to their facilities under the 1934 legislation, and they are still ready to do so.

Text of yesterday's press release of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is as follows:

"To all Banks, Financing Institutions and others concerned in the Second Federal Reserve District:

"Under date of July 6, 1934, this bank issued its Circular No. 1397 describing the character of loans which can be made under the terms of Section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and outlining the procedure to be followed in making applications for such loans. Supplementary circulars were issued in January, 1935, and January, 1936, summarizing the operations and experience of this bank in providing working capital for established industrial or commercial businesses.

"From the date of the enactment of Section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act, approved June 19, 1934, to and including February 9, 1938, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has approved 481 advances and commitments aggregating $34,342,073. Of this number, 145 aggregating $9,717,304 were withdrawn by the applicants, in many cases because they subsequently succeeded in financing their requirements through the usual credit sources. The actual advances and commitments of this bank have numbered 335 and totaled $24,523,969.

"The legal power to make advances and commitments under Section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act is a continuing one, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York desires to assist business and industry wherever possible, by the exercise of such power. The purpose of this circular is to remind you of the facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in this field of credit, and to ask for your continued co-operation in bringing these facilities to the attention of those who might be interested. If you know of any established industrial or commercial businesses in this district, which are in need of working capital and which cannot obtain such capital from the usual sources but could, nevertheless, in your opinion, be given financial assistance on a reasonable and sound basis, we shall be glad to discuss with you or with them the possibility of their obtaining accommodation under Section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act."

Average Treasury Bill Price Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A Treasury issue of 91-day bills has been sold at an average price of 0.078 per cent, compared with 0.080 per cent for the issue sold last week, Secretary Morgenthau announced.

The bills were dated Feb. 16 and will mature on May 18. Of the $146,823,000 applied for, $50,063,000 was accepted. The bids ranged from a high of 99.985, or 0.059 per cent, to a low of 99.977, or 0.091 per cent, and the average price was 99.980, or 0.078 per cent. Of the amount bid at the low price 44 per cent was accepted.

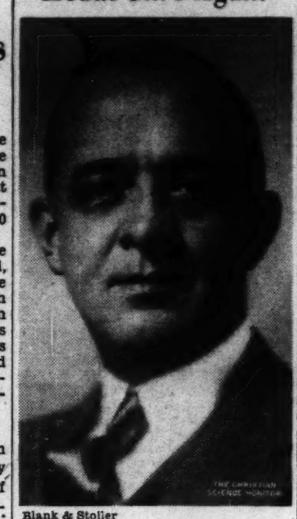
Workers in English Wool Mill Share in Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATLEY, Eng.—Employees of Messrs. J. T. and J. Taylor, Ltd., woolen manufacturers of this town, own more than three-fourths of the capital of the company, and have received more than £1,200,000 in dividends and bonuses since a profit-sharing scheme was introduced more than forty years ago. During this period the dividends on capital averaged about 11 per cent and the bonuses on wages and salaries nearly 9 per cent.

For the fifth consecutive year the firm has declared a dividend of 10 per cent on shares and a bonus on wages of 5 per cent, or 10 per cent in the case of workers entitled to double bonus—those not less than 21 who have been with the firm for at least five years.

Heads Curb Again



Blank & Stoller

Fred C. Moffat
Re-elected President of the New York Curb Exchange

Banks Must Meet Changing Times, Says Prof. Irwin

If banking is to keep in step with changing times, revolutionary developments in law and in teachings, it must, either voluntarily or under compulsion, lift its standards to meet these conditions, declared Prof. William A. Irwin, assistant educational director, American Institute of Banking before the Boston Chapter, Inc., A. I. B., at the Hotel Somerset. He stressed the necessity for banking education and the efforts of the American Bankers Association to supply it.

Editor of the United States Investor, Frank P. Bennett, Jr., praised the A. I. B. educational program for clearing the "miasma of misunderstanding" under which banking has labored in the eyes of the public.

"Banking," he said, "has for something like 500 years, or since the establishment of the Bank of Amsterdam in Holland, been the most misunderstood of all professions. It is through the co-operative efforts of the Boston young men and women in this institute that banking may take its proper place in the community."

Professor Irwin cited changes in money and credit such as abandonment of the gold standard, and the "drifting" efforts to find a substitute. In government, he continued, there is the conflict between principles of democracy and autocracy under which 24 hours ago a dictator in Europe said "get in line."

Professor Irwin continued by declaring that with breathless transition in money and government, in manufacture, transportation and communication, our thinking is not keeping pace. Scientific advance has outrun the average human mind. In a world organized for swift commercial intercourse, some nations are reverting to economic ideas of the middle ages. And in a world in which international boundaries have been practically wiped out by war engines there are still some who talk about isolation.

S. Lyle Hall of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank and president of the Boston Chapter, A. I. B., presided and spoke of the growth in bank courses under institute auspices. Other chapter officers are Ansel E. Bucklin of National Shawmut Bank, first vice-president; David T. Scott of First National Bank, second vice-president; Frederic W. Harrington, Fiduciary Trust Company, treasurer, and Parker O. Bullard, Home Savings Bank, chief counsel.

Britain's Imports £9,369,000 Higher In January Month

LONDON (AP)—Board of Trade figures, just issued for January, are as follows: Total imports, £84,950,000; exports of British products, £41,180,000; re-exports, £4,800,000; total exports, £45,980,000; excess of imporrts, £38,970,000.

Compared with January, 1937, changes were as follows:

Exports, British goods, increase	£2,079,000
Re-exports, for. goods, decreased	276,000
Total exports, increased	£1,803,000
Total imports, increased	9,369,000
Excess of imports, increased	£7,566,000

Trade for January, 1938, compared with January, 1937, and January, 1936, as follows:

	1938	1937	1936
Exports, British goods—	£41,180,000	£39,101,000	£34,460,000
Re-exports, foreign goods—	4,800,000	5,076,000	4,320,000
Total exports—	£45,980,000	£44,177,000	£38,780,000
Total imports—	84,950,000	75,581,000	69,954,000
Excess of imports—	£38,970,000	£31,404,000	£31,174,000

Exports of British products in recent months made the following comparisons:

	1938	1937	1936
Jan	£41,180,000	£39,101,000	£34,460,000
	1937	1936	1935
Dec.	£43,880,000	£40,516,000	£34,917,000
Nov.	45,183,000	38,441,000	39,400,000
Oct.	47,216,000	41,765,000	39,865,000

Chester Paid $159,600 By Gen'l Foods in 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—General Foods Corporation withdrawing its request for confidential treatment of information, disclosed to the Securities and Exchange Commission it paid Colby M. Chester, chairman of the board, aggregate remuneration of $159,600 in 1936.

Clarence Francis, president, received total remuneration of $132,999, and C. W. Metcalf, vice-president, $90,369.

Total remuneration of $629,104 for 1936 was paid to 17 persons, some of them not named.

Joseph H. Cohen, vice-president and general manager of Atlantic Gelatine Company, Inc., a subsidiary consolidated, received salary of $13,875 and profit-sharing compensation of $47,375.

Fred C. Moffatt Re-elected Head Of Curb Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fred C. Moffatt, following his unanimous re-election as president of the New York Curb Exchange, made three recommendations in his inaugural address to the institution's board of governors.

Mr. Moffatt suggested a reorganization plan similar to that undertaken by the stock exchange should be studied, that the committee on commissions hasten its work on a new rate schedule and that members of the nominating committee be allowed to attend meetings of the board of governors.

Urges New Study

Mr. Moffatt declared in his talk to the board of governors that discussion of reorganization appeared to have become necessary, due to the plans now being considered by the stock exchange. He suggested that the board study the problem, determining whether it might not be worth while for the curb to use the report of the stock exchange's Conway committee as a basis for action of its own.

Mr. Moffatt declared to the board that while study of new commission rates has been conducted for some time by the committee on commissions, which has compiled a mass of data relative to charges on other exchanges, especially those trading in securities also handled on the curb, the matter has never been brought to the direct attention of the board of governors.

Mr. Moffatt's third suggestion is based upon the fact that the five members of the nominating committee, who are chosen every April, are not governors. He thought that the membership would be better served if a rule were passed allowing the members of the nominating committee to attend meetings of the governors in order to familiarize themselves with the problems and the capabilities of the men holding the positions.

Succeeded Muller

Mr. Moffatt is the second man to serve as president for four years in the history of the curb exchange. His predecessor, William S. Muller, also had that distinction. He served from February, 1928, to February, 1932. He was elected vice-president yesterday to succeed Mortimer Landsberg, who declined renomination. He also was made chairman of the committee on commissions.

Joseph A. Cole, treasurer; Harold H. Hart, assistant treasurer, and Eugene R. Tappen, secretary, were renamed.

The board of governors also reappointed Charles E. McGowan first assistant secretary, and James S. Kenny, Martin J. Kenna and James R. Murphy assistant secretaries. Christopher Hengeveld, Jr., an executive accountant for a number of years, also was appointed assistant secretary.

Pennsylvania Road '37 Net $11,463,453 Below 1936 Earnings

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The 1937 net revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company declined $11,463,453 from 1936, the company announced in its annual report.

The net income was $27,278,638, before dividends, and provisions for sinking and other funds. The surplus, before dividends, amounted to $19,134,171, a decrease of $12,265,179.

The year's surplus was 2.9 per cent of the outstanding capital stock, compared with 4.8 per cent in 1936, and $1.45 per share compared with $2.38.

Improved business in the first eight months of 1937 was offset by a sharp decline in the remainder of the year, the company said. December freight revenues, compared with 1936, showed a decrease of 32.7 per cent.

W. W. Clement, president, said 28.1 per cent of the total railway mileage of the country is being operated under the supervisions of the courts, the largest percentage at any one time in the history of American railroads.

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• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Drop of 2.8 P. C. In Retail Food Costs in Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There was a decrease of 2.8 per cent in retail food costs during the month ended January 18, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

"The decrease was general," the report said, "and extended to all commodity groups except fruits and vegetables. Prices were lower for 59 of the 84 items included in the index. The declines were widespread and were reported for all of the 51 cities covered by the bureau.

Index Is Lower

"The food cost index for January 18 was 80.3 per cent of the 1923-25 average. It is 5.1 per cent lower than one year ago, when the index was 84.6. This decrease from a year ago is largely due to a decline of 20.8 in the cost of fruits and vegetables. Meats are 2.0 per cent lower and fats and oils are down by 11.8 per cent. Current food costs are 28.3 per cent higher than in January, 1933, when the index was 62.6 per cent. Compared with the corresponding period in 1929, when the index stood at 102.7, food costs have fallen 21.8 per cent.

"The cost of cereals and bakery products declined 0.5 per cent between December 14, 1937, and January 18, 1938. Prices were lower for 9 of the 13 items in the group. Relative price declines were greatest for corn meal (2.6 per cent), macaroni (1.8 per cent), and rice (1.9 per cent). Bread has advanced 5.6 per cent during the same interval.

"Meat costs were 4.3 per cent below the December level. The decrease was general, with lower prices reported for 17 of the 21 items in the group. During the period since September, 1937, when the current decline for meats began, costs have decreased 15.8 per cent.

Dairy Products Lower

"The decline of 4.8 per cent reported for dairy products is somewhat more than seasonal, due in large part to a decrease of one cent a quart in the price of fresh milk in New York City, Rochester and Omaha. The average decrease for fresh milk was 1.8 per cent. The price of butter declined 11.1 per cent and was lower in all cities. Butter prices are now about at the level of January, 1936, and 1937. The price of cheese decreased 1.6 per cent."

Index Numbers of Retail Costs of Food by Commodity Groups
3-Year Average 1923-25=100

	1938 Jan. 18	1937 Jan. 12	1933 Jan. 15	1929 Jan. 15
All foods	80.3	84.6	62.6	102.7
Cereals and bakery products	1/ 93.2	92.4	69.5	98.4
Meats	81.8	85.7	64.8	117.6
Dairy products	83.9	83.4	62.3	105.1
Eggs	70.1	76.3	66.9	105.0
Fruits and vegetables	58.9	74.4	52.3	88.2
Fresh	58.8	73.5	51.4	86.6
Canned	79.8	81.8	66.4	96.0
Dried	61.3	71.8	48.6	98.2
Beverages and Chocolate	68.3	68.6	71.1	110.7
Fats and oils	70.2	79.6	46.9	94.1
Sugar and sweets	66.2	64.8	58.3	76.7

1/ Preliminary.

"Egg prices were lower in all cities, showing a seasonal decrease of 8.6 per cent. The regional decline ranged from 3.5 per cent in New England to 16.9 per cent on the Pacific coast.

"The cost of fruits and vegetables showed a slight increase of 0.9 per cent, due to an advance of 1.2 per cent in the cost of the fresh items. The dried products decreased 1.7 per cent and the canned items showed little change. The price of potatoes decreased 0.8 per cent.

Canned Corn Cheaper

Canned corn declined 1.0 per cent. Changes for other canned items were nominal. Decreases for the dried products ranged from 1.5 per cent for raisins to 3.1 per cent for navy beans.

"Beverages and chocolate decreased 1.6 per cent. The price of coffee was 3.0 per cent lower.

"The cost of fats and oils averaged 2.5 per cent lower and decreased in each of the 51 cities. The price of lard declined 6.1 per cent and is below the average for any reporting period since August, 1934.

"Sugar and sweets declined 0.9 per cent. Lower prices reported for each item in the group. These price decreases amounted to 1.0 per cent for sugar, 1.3 per cent for corn syrup, 1.9 per cent for molasses, and 0.7 per cent for strawberry preserves.

Financial Briefs

A worker earning $1,000 a year pays on the average 12.2 per cent of his salary, or $123, to the Government in hidden taxes, recent authoritative surveys show. In some cases the amount was found to be as high as 18 per cent, or $180.

Joyce, Kuehner & Co., New York, have prepared for distribution a pamphlet discussing New York hotel securities and the World's Fair.

Homer & Co., Inc., New York, has issued its periodical circular on the market for high-grade railroad and public utility bonds.

The Institute of Distribution, Inc., New York, has issued a booklet entitled "Is the chain store driving the independent merchant out of business?" The survey, for which statistics were compiled throughout the United States, reports that the condition of the independent stores is much the same as it was 50 years ago, and that "there is no evidence that the local merchant is doomed."

Winslow & Douglas, New York, have prepared a valuation study showing how a forced dissolution of Electric Bond and Share Co. would affect its preferred-stock holders.

Florida Bond Refunding

John S. Harris, chairman of the Florida Municipal Bondholders' Protective Committee, is notifying depositors of bonds and obligations of the City of Fort Pierce, Florida, that the committee has adopted and approved a plan for the readjustment and refunding these bonds and obligations.

Hide Futures
(Reported by Thompson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
March	8.50	9.33	8.32	9.33	+.83	
June	9.30	9.70	9.17	9.68	+.43	

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3½s '43-40 reg	106	106	106
5	3¼s '43-41 Mch	107.4	107.4	107.4
1	3¼s '41	107.13	107.13	107.13
68	3¼s '47-43	108.12	108.9	108.9
50	3¼s '45-43	107.28	107.26	107.26
22	3¼s '46-44	107.27	107.24	107.27
10	4s '54-44	112.30	112.27	112.29
2	2¾s '47-45	104.17	104.11	104.11
12	2¼s '45	103.14	103.10	103.10
1	3¼s '49-46	108.18	108.18	108.18
60	4¼s '51-47	117.11	117.9	117.9
59	2¼s '53-49	101	99.31	99.31
11	2½s '54-51	101.21	101.20	101.20
36	2¾s '60-55	102.17	102.13	102.13
2	3½s '59-56	101.16	101.14	101.14

Federal Farm Mortgage

50	3s '47-42	104.8	104.8	104.8
50	2¾s '47-42	103	103	103
9	3¼s '64-44	104.14	104.12	104.12

Home Owners' Loan

12	2¾s '49-39 reg	102.4	102.2	102.4
5	2¼s '44-42	101.30	101.30	101.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Alleghany 5s '44	69¼	69¼	69¼
1	Alleghany 5s '50 st	32	32	32
8	Allegh Val 4s '42	106¾	106¾	106¾
20	Allis Chalm 4s '52	103¾	103¼	103¾
2	Am & For P5s 2030	50⅞	50¼	50¼
6	AmIGChem 5½s'49	104½	104¼	104½
1	Am Int 5½s'49	93	93	93
3	Am T&T 5½s '43	113½	112¾	112¾
13	Am T&T 3¼s'66	101¼	101	101¼
7	Am WW & E 6s 75	101⅝	101¼	101¼
3	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	94⅝	94½	94½
2	Arm Del 4s 57	104½	104½	104½
10	Arm Del 4s 55	90½	90½	90½
25	AT&SF 4s 95	90½	90¼	90½
8	AT&SF adj 4s 95	109⅞	109¾	109¾
13	AT&SF cv 4½s 48	102½	102	102¼
4	B&O rfg 6s 95	105	104½	104½
5	B&O 1st 5s 48	36⅛	36	36½
14	B&O rfg 5s 95	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
3	B&O 5s 96F	35	34¼	34¼
1	B&O 5s 2000D	33	32½	33
9	B&O 4s 48	27	26¼	26¾
1	B&O 4s PLE&WV 41	65	64½	65
2	B&O ½s SW 50	54¾	54¾	54¾
5	Bang & Ar 4s cv 51 st	42	41¾	42
25	Beth TPa 5s 60C	105	105	105
27	Beth Stl 4½s 60	127⅝	127½	127½
2	Beth Stl 3½s 65	102½	102	102
28	Bethl Stl 3½s '52	95	95	95
20	Boston&Me 5s 67	88	87⅞	87⅞
5	Boston&Me 5s 55		43	42½ 43
5	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	44½	44½	44½
25	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2	Bkly Tr 4½ 1st 5s 50	57⅝	56½	56½
9	Bkly U Gas 5s 45	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Bkly U Gas 5s 50	107½	107	107
4	Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
1	Brown Shoe 3¾s 50	92	92	92
1	Buf R&P 4s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	Camag Sug 6s '42	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
2	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	9	9	9
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	120	120	120
5	Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
12	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	117¼	117¼	117¼
13	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
5	Can Pac 4½s'46	114⅞	114½	114⅞
18	Can Pac 5s '44	124¼	124¼	124¼
5	Can Pac 5s '54	113½	113⅜	113½
2	Can Pac 4½s '60	100¾	100½	100½
3	Can Pac 4s perp	95½	95½	95½
10	Caro C & O 6s '52	83½	83⅛	83½
32	Caro C & O 5s '38	100⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100	100	100
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	89	89	89
5	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
17	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	7	7	7
3	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	11	10⅞	11
1	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	98½	98½	98½
22	Cen Pac 5s '60	104½	102½	102½
6	Cen Pac 5s '60	63½	63	63
3	Cen R R N J 5s '87	89¾	89¾	89¾
10	Certain-td 5½s '48	30¾	30½	30½
2	Champ P¾F 4¼s '50	65	64	65
4	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	105	105	105
7	C & O 4½s '92	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	C & O 3½s '96 D	119⅞	119	119⅞
2	C & O 3½s '96 E	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
4	CB&Q rfg '71 A	97	97	97
4	CB&Q 4½s '77	101	100½	100½
	CB&Q gen 4s '58	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104⅛	105	106⅛
3	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16	16	16
1	Chi L&E 4½s '69	21½	20½	21¼
26	CMSP & P 5s '75	112	112	112
52	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	11¼	11	11¼
5	CM&SP gen 4s '89	4⅜	4	4⅜
5	CM&SP 3½s '89 B	31	31	31½
5	Chi&NW 6½s '36	28	28	28
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s '87	21	21	21
9	Chi & NW cv 4¼s '49	18¾	18¾	18¾
5	Chi & NW 4s '87	5⅝	5¾	5¾
3	CRI & P 4½s '52A	16	16	16
4	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	9	9	9
19	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
4	Ch Un Sta 4¼s '63	8¾	8¼	8¼
9	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108½	108½
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	107¾	107½	107½
1	Cinn Gas & El 3½s '67	89	89	89
9	Cinn G & El 3½s '66	108	108	108
2	CCC&StL 4½s '77	104½	104¾	104½
2	ClevElecIll 3½s '65	67	67	67
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	111¾	111¾	111¾
17	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	95¼	95¼	95¼
15	ClevUnTerm4¼s '77C	89	88½	89
5	Col P & Ry 5s 42	83½	83½	83½
2	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101½	101½	101½
13	Columbia G 5s 1961	94	94	94
1	Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	92	91¾	91¾
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	107	107	107
4	Com'l Cred 2¾s '52	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	100½	100½	100½
23	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	103½	103½	103½
2	Comwlth Ed 4¼s'57	107½	107½	107½
2	Comwlth Ed 4½s'57	111½	111½	111½
1	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Comwlth Ed 3¼s '65	106	106	106
5	Con Edis 3¼s '48	104½	104½	104½
5	Con Edis 3¼s '58	104½	104½	104½
21	Con Oil 3½s '51	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	107	107	107
4	Crane Co 3½s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Cuba RR 5s '52	101	101	101
5	Dayton P & L 3½s '60	48	48	48
3	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	106⅞	106¼	106¼
17	D & R G West 5s '55	52	51½	52
20	D & R G W 5s '55 ctf	8	7	8
5	D & R G West 5s '78	7	6½	7
27	Det Ed 4s '65	9½	9½	9½
2	Det Ed 3½s '66	110½	110½	110½
8	Dow Chem 3s '51	105½	105½	105½
2	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	103¾	103½	103¾
16	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	22½	22½	22½
15	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	108½	107½	108½
22	Erie rfg 5s '67	100½	100	100½
6	Erie rfg 5s '75	17¾	17⅞	17¾
10	Erie 1st 4s '96	17¾	17	17¼
23	Erie gen lien 4s '96	53½	53	53
13	Erie cv 4s '53 A	29¼	28	29¼
9	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	21¾	21½	21½
2	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	100	100	100
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74	98	97½	97½
3	Gal H & H 5½s '38	6¾	6¾	6¾
16	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102½	103¼	103½
23	Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	102⅜	102½	102½
7	Gen Mot 3½s '52	52	51½	51½
9	Goodrich 4½s '64	97¾	97¾	97¾
17	Goodrich 6s '45	97½	97½	97½
6	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
1	Goth Blk Ho 5s '46	77	77	77
7	Gt Nor 5½s '52	101¼	101	101
2	Gt Nor 5s '73	93½	93½	93½
5	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	87⅞	87¾	87¾
5	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86	86⅝	86⅝
85	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99½	98¾	99⅛
6	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90	90	90
5	Gulf M & N 5s '50	78	78	78
5	Gulf St Util 4s '66	77	77	77
5	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	23	23	23
1	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	54	54	54
19	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	20½	20½	20½
85	Ill Cen 4s '52	39⅝	39½	39⅝
25	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	38½	38¼	38⅜
3	IC&CBL&NO 5s '63 A	41	41	41
12	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	105	104⅝	105
4	Interb R Tr 7s '32	55	55½	56
24	Interb R Tr 6s '32	20	19½	20
65	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	54½	52¾	54½
6	Int Hydro El 6s '44	62¼	62¼	62¼
10	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	42	42	42
2	Int Paper 6s '55	86½	86½	86½
2	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	86¼	86	86¼
10	Int T&T 5s '55	84¾	84¾	84¾
13	K C South 5s'50	63½	63½	63½
1	K C Term 4s'60	108	107¾	107¾
1	Koppers Co 4s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Lac Gas 5½s'53	7	7	7
6	Leh Val NY 4½s'40	90	90	90
3	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	50	50	50
5	Leh Val 4s 2003	23¾	23¾	23¾
11	Liquid Carb 4s'47	105	105	105
10	Louisv & Ark 5s'69	76	75	76
4	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	102¾	102¾	102½
2	L & N 3s '80 L	79½	79½	79½
1	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	80	80	80
1	Manat Ry 4s '56	103	103	103
2	Manhat Ry 4s 2002	32	32	32
2	McKesk&Rob 5½s '50	31	30	31
1	Met Ed 4½s '68	99¾	99¾	99¾
9	MilEl&L 5s '61B	108½	108½	108½
1	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100½	100½	100½
1	Milwaukee Gas 3½s'67	99¾	99¾	99¾
20	MSP&SSM 5½s '78	19	19	19
8	MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	64½	64	64
1	MSP&SSMarie 4s '38	85	85	85
1	MSP & SSM gtd 6s'38	14	14	14
8	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	13¾	13⅝	13¾
2	M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	48	48¼	48
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	20	20	20
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62B	65	65	65
10	Mo Pac 5s '77 B	42	40	42
3	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22½	21½	22½
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	22½	21¼	22½
10	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20½	20½	20½
1	Mohawk C&S 4½s '77	77	77	77
19	Monongah Ry 4s '60	123½	123½	123½
14	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	90½	90½	90½
8	Mor & Essex 4s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
42	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	56½	56	56
25	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '52	99¼	99¼	99¾
22	Natl Steel 4s '65	104	103½	104
1	Newpt&CombGa4½s45	105	105¾	106
2	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	110½	110½	110½
1	N O Pub Ser 5s'52B	82	82	82
6	NO TexaM 5½s'54	80½	80½	80½
3	NYC rfg 5s 2013	37	37	37
17	NYC 4½s 2013 A	37	37	37
6	NYC 4s '64	61¼	60	61¼
4	NYC 3½s '52	74½	74½	74½
8	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	74½	74½	74½
1	NYC&HR 3½s '97	61	61	61
3	NYC La Sr 3½s '98	89¾	89¾	89¾
3	NYC La Sr 3½s '98	78¾	78¾	78¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	73½	73½	73½
1	NY Cho & StL 6s '38	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
3	NYC&StL 5½s '74A	58	58	58
8	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	49½	49½	49½
14	NY Conn 4½s '53	106	106	106
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	104	104	104
9	NY Edis 3¼s '66	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
1	NYNH&H 4½s '67	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	16¾	16¾	16¾
5	NYNH&H 4s'57	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5	NY O & W gen 4s'55	7	7	7
5	NY Sd&W gen 5s'40	8	8	8
1	NY Tel 4½s'39	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	NY Tel 3¼s'67	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Y W&Bost 4½s'46	5½	5½	5½
12	Niagra Flls P 3½s'66	106½	105½	105½
8	Nor Sou 5s'61 ct	15½	15¼	15¼
3	Nor Am Co 5s'61	102	102	102
5	Nor Pac 6s 2047	82¼	82	82¼
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	74	74	74
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	73	73	73
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	69	69	69
27	Nor Pac 4s'97	91	90½	90½
	Nor Pac 3s 2047	60½	60	60½
5	Ohio Ed 4s'65	101⅜	100⅞	100⅞
5	Ohio Ed 4s'67	101	101	101
	Ohio Ed 3¼s'72	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1	Ore Sh Line 5s'46	114½	114½	114½
12	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	104⅜	104	104
2	Otis Steel 4½s'62	73	73	73
6	Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	102	101¾	101¾
5	Pac Gas&E 3¼s'61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3	Pac Gas & El 4s'64	108½	108½	108½
8	Pac T&T 3¼s'66 C	104	104	104
8	Pac T&T 3¼s'66 B	104	103¾	104
3	Panhandle EPL 4s'52	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Para Bway 3s'55 ct	60	60	60
1	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	80	80	80
22	Pen P & Lt 4½s '61	95¾	95½	95¾
51	Pen RR gen 5s '68	108	107¾	108
4	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119	119	119
8	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102½	102½
4	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87	86⅞	87
7	Pen RR gen 4½s'81	97¾	97¾	97¾
4	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	97	96¾	96¾
32	Pen RR 4s '48	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Pen RR 3½s '70	93½	93½	93½
3	Pen RR 3½s '52	82¾	82¾	82¾
10	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	52½	52½	52½
2	Peoria&PekUn5½'74	107	107	107
2	Pere Marq 5s '56	75	74	75
2	Pere Marq 4½s '80	65	65	65
2	Pere Marq 4s '56	66	66	66
17	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105½	105¼	105¼
8	Phila Co 5s '67	87½	87¼	87¾
2	Phil Elec 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
9	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	5½	5½	5½
21	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	18	17⅝	17⅞
270	Philippine Ry 4s '37	30¾	29	30⅝
2	Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	PCC & StL 5s '75 B	108¾	108	108
4	PCC & St.L 4½s '77	101½	101½	101
2	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	84	84	84
2	Pitts&WVa 4½s '60C	43	43	43
4	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	50¼	49⅞	50¼
4	NY Tel 4½s'39	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	NY Tel 2¾s'67	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Y W&Bost 4½s'46	85¾	85¼	85½
12	Niagra Flls P 3½s'66	106½	105½	105½
8	Nor Sou 5s'61 ct	15½	15¼	15¼
3	Nor Am Co 5s'61	102	102	102
5	Nor Pac 6s 2047	82¼	82	82¼
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	74	74	74
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	69	69	69
27	Nor Pac 4s'97	91	90½	90½
	Nor Pac 3s 2047	60½	60	60½
6	Ohio Ed 4s'65	101⅜	100⅞	100⅞
5	Ohio Ed 4s'67	101	101	101
	Ohio Ed 3¼s'72	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1	Ore Sh Line 5s'46	114½	114½	114½
12	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	104⅜	104	104
2	Otis Steel 4½s'62	73	73	73
6	Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	102	101¾	101¾
5	Pac Gas&E 3¼s'61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3	Pac Gas & El 4s'64	108½	108½	108½
8	Pac T&T 3¼s'66 C	104	104	104
3	Pac T&T 3¼s'66 B	104	103¾	104
3	Panhandle EPL 4s'52	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Para Bway 3s'55 ct	60	60	60
1	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	80	80	80
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4	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119	119	119
8	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102½	102½
4	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87	86⅞	87
7	Pen RR gen 4½s'81	97¾	97¾	97¾
4	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	97	96¾	96¾
32	Pen RR 4s '48	111¼	111¼	111¼
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2	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	52½	52½	52½
2	Peoria&PekUn5½'74	107	107	107
2	Pere Marq 5s '56	75	74	75
2	Pere Marq 4½s '80	65	65	65
2	Pere Marq 4s '56	66	66	66
17	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105½	105¼	105¼
8	Phila Co 5s '67	87½	87¼	87¾
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9	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	5½	5½	5½
21	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	18	17⅝	17⅞
270	Philippine Ry 4s '37	30¾	29	30⅝
2	Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	PCC & StL 5s '75 B	108¾	108	108
4	PCC & St.L 4½s '77	101½	101½	101
2	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	84	84	84
2	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	43	43	43
4	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	50¼	49⅞	50¼
4	NY Tel 4½s'39	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	NY Tel 2¾s'67	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Y W&Bost 4½s'46	85¾	85¼	85½
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8	Nor Sou 5s'61 ct	15½	15¼	15¼
3	Nor Am Co 5s'61	102	102	102
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5	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	74	74	74
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	Nor Pac 3s 2047	60½	60	60½
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5	Ohio Ed 4s'67	101	101	101
	Ohio Ed 3¼s'72	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1	Ore Sh Line 5s'46	114½	114½	114½
12	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	104⅜	104	104
2	Otis Steel 4½s'62	73	73	73
6	Pac G

Geologists Urged to Emerge From Academic 'Cloisters'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Geologists should emerge from the departmentalized limitations of academic thinking to gain a wider, more comprehensive view of the earth and its phenomena, according to an appeal addressed to the 148th meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers here today.

The plea was made by Dr. M. King Hubbert, instructor in geophysics at Columbia University, who held that unless geologists got a clearer grasp of the fundamentals of human knowledge, their profession would in time be relegated to a second-rate position through discoveries by better trained and better informed men in other branches of natural science.

"Most of the present advances in knowledge of earth phenomena is being made by people outside our academic departments of geology, and are being writtep in a language which too large a number of the geological profession are not able even to read," Dr. Hubbert said yesterday.

Knowledge Incomplete

Academic studies, Dr. Hubbert held, tended too much to settle into little nooks and pigeon-holes, while vast opportunities lay virtually unnoticed along the border lines of their separate compartments.

"Students now studying according to the curricula of the Department of Geology emerge as professional geologists with only the vaguest comprehension of the enormous body of knowledge now in existence dealing with the earth and its physical phenomena," he continued. "Furthermore, since students with just such training are still being appointed to the chairs of the departments of geology, provision is being made for the perpetuation and aggravation of an already anomalous situation."

Dr. Hubbert saw the growth of human knowledge as an evolutionary process in which people first became interested in apparently unrelated domains of phenomena and gradually expand their vision to encompass successively wider horizons. His chief complaint was that in geology, the latter step had been too long delayed.

"Sciences are not equal and sovereign domains dealing with different kinds of subject matter, but all sciences deal with the same subject matter, and differ from one another only in the permutations and combinations of their arrangement," he said. "According to this conception, all sciences deal with a common subject, namely, the movements of matter and the accompanying transformations of energy."

Universities Criticised

Dr. Hubbert attacked "the rigid proprietary right of learning" which, he said, pervaded universities at present, emphasizing that from such a basis of thinking "almost every major innovation in scientific thought from Galileo onward had been condemned."

When deposited upon bearings and bearing surfaces, indium, a rare metal, almost completely resists corrosion by the acids developed in lubricating oil, and thus offers the possibility of great usefulness to the automotive industry, C. F. Smart, metallurgist of the Pontiac division, General Motors Corporation, told members of the institute.

Exceedingly thin layers must be used, for the metal is priced at $450 a pound, Mr. Smart said. Today's price, however, is at bargain levels, for only 14 years ago indium brought $4500 a pound and was difficult to obtain even at that rate.

Found by Germans

Discovered in 1863 by two German chemists, indium is not a new metal to the metallurgist, but since almost no uses were found for it, few persons have ever seen or handled metallic indium. In 1924, however, William S. Murray of Utica, N. Y., became interested in experimenting with the metal, discovered an ore body from which he could extract about two ounces of indium a ton, and proceeded to develop methods of production which have subsequently reduced the price.

Discovery of a new method of producing iron and steel that may save the American industry from $35,000,000 to $70,000,000 a year was reported by Julian M. Avery, New York representative of Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, Mass. The process permitted use of increased pressures in blast furnaces, thus reducing losses, Mr. Avery said.

Air conditioning of exceptionally deep gold mines is constantly extending available supplies of the yellow metal, according to Dr. Willis H. Carrier, Chairman of the Board of the Carrier Corporation. Mine shafts so hot they could not be worked have been opened up with the aid of cool air supplied to subsurface toilers, he said.

'Scorched Earth'

(Continued from Page 1)

people here, he telegraphed Chinese Government leaders to ask their permission—which they refused. In spite of the official attitude, he concluded, for the welfare of those looking to him for aid, to join a committee which was being formed and strive to promote recovery in spite of the fact the committee was known to be a Japanese organ (allegedly non-political). Retribution followed, and because he was known to have no personal enemies there was no question as to the meaning—a solemn warning, well understood, to other influential men that they had best not work either directly for the Japanese or within their sphere of occupation.

Grim Logic

This is grimly logical thinking, outraging humanitarian instincts but part and parcel of a considered policy which may be one of the most extreme policies ever recorded in history, but which, nevertheless, is not uncalculated or senseless.

The policy is based on a theory it will not be enough for Chinese armies to oppose and resist Japan. The whole Chinese people, it is felt, must in every possible way render the path of the invader thorny, even at a heavy cost to themselves. In it may be seen a policy with not only teeth but claws, aiming resistance at Japan's economic base which is deemed vulnerable to a far greater extent than are Japan's disciplined, mechanized armed forces.

Here is no mere "destruction for destruction's sake" as the process has been termed by one newspaper of pro-Japanese sympathies. It is destruction and obstruction in terms of a central plan, so coldly selfish on behalf of the Chinese people as a whole that it is prepared to sacrifice the lives of thousands of individuals, if need be, who might otherwise flourish again in the occupied areas. Certain Soviet Russian actions on behalf of a centrally-planned economy offer the only parallel save for the ruthless attitude of Japan and other invading powers bent on occupation at any cost.

Stupendous Cost

The Japanese have contributed more than their quota to the 'scorched earth" policy of the Chinese, but not as a matter of policy. Those who have conducted the destruction were of the army, carrying out a project of destroying Chinese economic power; but civilians following close behind the army, and bent on making China go to work for Japan and begin to return some of the heavy outlay which the Asiatic mainland adventure has caused, are frankly dismayed at the picture of desolation which confronts them as they strive to start exploitation of a sterile field.

Conservative Japanese are tending to block the whole idea of pressing military conquest farther, for they can see that there is a tremendous job ahead in consolidating gains already made. Already it is amply clear there is no mere question of starting a stalled machine, but of reconstructing that machine again at stupendous cost.

Like any other conquering nation, Japan wants China to pay for the war. She would like China to start paying at once, before the conquest is completed. Instead, continuing expense looms ahead, with few Japanese resources available and foreign sources of capital closed. Even more, the policy is aimed to create an eventual full breakdown of Japanese internal structure—a daring effort, but China's only chance, it is felt.

Principals' Convention

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 17 (AP)—Elizabeth M. Castle, Secretary of the National Association of Principals of Schools for Girls, announced today the organization will convene in Atlantic City Feb. 24-26. Representatives of schools in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, and the New England states are expected to attend, she said.

Local Classified

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LOVING and quiet home for rest and study; attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hartshorn, 935 N. 8th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York.

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CERTIFIED Public Accountant in active practice desires associating to mutual advantage with other accountant with clientele; Christian Scientist, Box X-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, three mornings. Office 1960, 11 West 42nd St. Tel. CO. 5-5939.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TUTOR, companion, governess, young lady college graduate. Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-8, Suite 1550, 500 5 Av., N. Y. C.

SOLOIST AND ORGANIST WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE church on Long Island is ready to hear auditions of both soloist and organist. Write for appointment. Box X-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST wanted for Long Island church: must be a member of Christian Science church; state qualifications. Write Box X-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
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'blue coal'
FUEL OIL — COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 3660

Spring Sale
WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM
3 Pc. Covered Sauce Pan Set . . . $2.98
Extra Deep Fry Pans, 9-inch . . . 1.19
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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GEN. MGR. chain retail ice cream stores, Kansas City, age 37, married, 4 years' experience ice cream merchandising, 4 years' fine arts training, desires change; good references. H. N. CONLEY, JR., 819 So. Forest, Independence, Mo.

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CULTURED lady wishes position, companion or attendant to adult or child, drives car, free to travel. Write Box H-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER will buy or promote the sale of Novelty Ideas to add to present line. Write Box M-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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Oil—Ray Oil Burner
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THE Harvey & Lewis CO
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Representing Strong Companies
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PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

Special on Tuesdays
Applesauce Doughnuts
25c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

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Pressing — Altering
Repairing — Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
Phone 2360

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FUEL OIL — COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

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Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
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Specialized Automotive Service
Ignition—Brakes—Radiators
Carburetors—Radio—Shock Absorbers
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Toilet Articles
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Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 8-8107 2-1274

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If you have any heating problems call us for free service.
100% Test Fuel Oils
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PHONE 54116 135 TEMPLE ST.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

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MONARCH LAUNDRY
149 Derby Ave.

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
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Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 8-3126

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
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from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

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Engravers
Featuring
Costume Jewelry and Greeting Cards
Chapel Street, at the Taft

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

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White's
Furniture — Drapery
Slip Covers — Floor Covering
INTERIOR DECORATOR
TELEPHONE 356-W
514 WEST AVE. FROST BLDG.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk — So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. — 14 So. Main St.

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for Long Winter Evenings
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
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Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
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104 WALL STREET NORWALK

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$19.50 GREENPOINT MATTRESS $10.50

Frank R. Sandmeyer William C. Whitelaw
Sandmeyer's Garage
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Amoco Gas and Oils
United Service Motors
Stamford 4-5031 Noroton Hghts., Conn.
Darien 11
TELEPHONE 3-0349

The Community Press
PRINTING
Deliveries to Stamford, Darien, New Canaan and Greenwich
TOMS ROAD STAMFORD, CONN

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

Phone 4-3179 Kodaks
Markers
W. A. McCLELLAND INC.
226 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

National Trunk & Umbrella Company, Inc.
Established 1916
AN OLD STORE IN A NEW BUILDING
Four Modern Floors of Modern Trunks, Bags, Suitcases and Gifts
Elevator Service — Free Delivery
Expert Repairing in All Branches
168-170 Atlantic Square Opp Town Hall

WALLINGFORD

Quality Goods
at
CAHILL'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Visit Our New
BOYS' DEPARTMENT
Everything in boys' furnishings that he likes and needs in the usual good quality for which we are famous.
Shirts — Pajamas — Sweaters — Long Trousers — Knickers — Mackinaws — Ties — Polo Shirts

New and Different!
Seam-prufe Slips Lead Again
Of rayon taffeta—damask pattern—some with ruffles—all highly styled, for spring. $1.98.
The Miller & Peck Co.

BIRDS EYE
Its Excellence Is Unsurpassed
BUNKER HILL MARKET
15 Bunker Hill Ave. Dial 3-0105, 3-0106

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41 West Main St. Ph. 3-1112
Flowering plants keep summer within your home all year!

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
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MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main St. Waterbury

MARYLAND

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O. WM. SCHAFER, JR., Proprietor
Choice Lamb and Veal
Baltimore, Maryland
547 Lexington Market

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters—Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
127 North Charles Street Plaza 3733

CALVERT 1080—1081
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Seafoods in Season
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Monitor

CHAIRS
We specialize in Penfield reproductions in chairs and rockers.
WM. P. STEIN CO.
225 W. Saratoga St. Phone Plaza 3386

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Company
Has Completely Furnished the
MODERN ANTHRAGITE HOME
at
1129 WESTERN AVE.
ALBANY, N. Y.

WHITNEY'S
February Furniture Sale
Saves You 10 to 50%
ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, INC.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

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COLOR and More Color
in Spring Clothes and Accessories
Color is the order of the day in the new styles of hats, gloves, shoes, neckwear, shown now in our spring stocks.
at McLEAN'S

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter, Cottage Cheese, Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1009
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Announcing . . .
The Establishment of Local Headquarters for
"Double A" Publications
Under the Direction of
MRS. KATHERINE HOUK
19 Edward St. Phone 2-2021

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

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Sniffen's Supplies
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

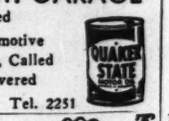
BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
CAPEHART, PHILCO
R C A, ZENITH
SALES and SERVICE
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD Tel. 4545

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251



Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
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D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

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Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

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for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
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Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BROOKLYN
See New York City

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The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt L 5410

Leonard Adams, A.A.G.O.
Teacher of
PIANO—ORGAN
VOCAL COACHING
Riv. 0576 Studio—1400 Elmwood Ave.

WHEN YOU
"Say It with Flowers"
Say It with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
280 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

There is NO BETTER FUEL Than
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
HEDSTROM-SPAULDING Inc.
15 E. GENESEE CL. 7900

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INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores — Phones Free Delivery
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Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

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CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

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Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
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10-12 FOREST STREET
Gas, Oils, Accessories
Washing, Polishing, Greasing
For sudden taxi service
CALL 3-999

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

SINCLAIR OPALINE
PAUL'S SERVICE STATION
Telephone 4055 185 West Fulton St.

ITHACA

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Real scintillating gems are put to excellent use in bracelets and rings in our stock from $12.50 to $25.00.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers

PECK'S
"FURNITURE OF MERIT"
50th Anniversary Sale
thruout year
State at Cayuga Central Avenue
Ithaca, N. Y. Cortland, N. Y.
"Established 1888"

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, *Grocers*
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

ZENITH and R. C. A.
VICTOR RADIOS at
ROTHSCHILD'S
ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

DOLLAR DAY
SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 19TH
Seven Big Floors of Bargains
Abrahamson-Bigelow's

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hafert Jewelers
DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

Long Island

BALDWIN

Pullman's Butter and Eggs
BORCHER'S
Delicatessen and Grocer
35 North Grand Avenue
We Deliver Baldwin 5326

Greeting Cards Gifts
Graduation Gifts
Stamps for Collection
Games Dolls
Baldwin Gift Shop
ED. STEINER
100 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

JADE
HAIRDRESSING SALON
Hairdressing of Distinction
Special until March 15th
$1.00 Reduction on All Machine Permanents
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Baldwin, N. Y. Phone Baldwin 4355

"Rite-service"
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BALDWIN, N. Y.
Residence 73 North Grand Ave. Baldwin, 3335-J
Office 57 Verity Lane at Atlantic Avenue Baldwin, 4034

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DRY GOODS STORE
Carry full line of standard Ladies', Gents' and Children's Wear
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ENGELSTEIN'S
DAIRY AND APPETIZERS
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere
1907 MOTT AVE. Opposite Corn Exchange Bank
Near Christian Science church

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FLUSHING

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pre-season specials on slip covers and reupholstering

JOHN ALDEN
Furniture & Carpet Corporation
157-24 Northern Blvd.
Independence 3-0242

SMART—NEW KNITTED SPORTSWEAR FOR SPRING
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd.
Open Evenings Mon.-Wed.-Fri.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

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Hairdresser

Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

FLUSHING—Whitestone

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Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Homefurnishings
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Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
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We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6987

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CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
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Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-8000

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REAL ESTATE
APARTMENTS, INSURANCE
MORTGAGES, MANAGEMENT
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SHELBOURNE GARAGE
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Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

MR. LARRY
Now Operates
HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
All Branches of Beauty Culture
72-10 Austin St. Bou. 8-1597

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BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
68 W. Merrick Rd.
Next to Grove Thea.
Ph. Freeport 4549
UNUSUAL DELICACIES
'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Freeport 2820
25 Henry Street
Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal'
Automatic Heat Regulator.
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
PICTURE FRAMING
of Every Description
10 Church Street Ph. Freeport 2458

Phone Freeport 4639 ALMA ELLYSON
BEAUTY SHOP

With Proper Care, Your Hair Can Be Lovely
87 So. Main St., Freeport
Over The Fair Shoppe

The Citizens National Bank
of Freeport, N. Y.
Inquire about our Personal Loan Plan
MEMBER OF FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

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VICTOR RECORDS
Excellent Library of Red Seals and Popular Dances
RADIO SERVICE
$1—House Calls—$1
BARROW
25 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck
Great Neck 2015

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A. E. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

MURPHY'S
Moving and Storage Service
Fireproof Storage Phone 549 Rug Cleaning
CRATING—PACKING—SHIPPING

Margaret Beauty Salon
Expert in Beauty Culture

Permanent Wave
Hair Stylist
1 ELM STREET
Tel. Great Neck 2551

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

C. LUDLUM'S PAINTS
Hemp. 4877
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showrooms
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

UNPAINTED FURNITURE SALE
BLUMBERG'S
HARDWARE • PAINTS • LINOLEUM
FIREPLACE SETS • OIL BUERNERS
METAL KITCHEN CABINETS
(All Sizes)
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

1st ANNIVERSARY FURNITURE SALE
Reductions 10 to 30%
Albert's Furniture Co., Inc.
267 Front Street
Budget Payments *Hempstead 1603*

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
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Hempstead, N. Y.

Hempstead 6100
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Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq.
New York

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Garden City 8911
Hempstead 635
East Second St. off Roslyn Road
Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal'
Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

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Burch Printing Co.
"A Concern of Reputation"
Printing in all its Branches
One or a Million
191st Street at Jamaica Ave. HOllis 5-2421

HUNTINGTON

Stockings
Handbags
Marianne
Stocking Shop

JACKSON HEIGHTS

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MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
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Haberdasher and Hatter
featuring Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE

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Unusually Good Home Baked Cakes and Pies
37-63 83rd Street Hav. 0180

Phone HAvemeyer 6-1079
37-44 90th Street Jackson Heights
Sunday Dinners 65c and 85c
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LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:30 DINNER 5:30 to 8:30 SUNDAYS 1:00 to 8:30
COLONY DRUG CO.
The Only Real Cut-Rate Drug Store
COSMETICS and PERFUMES
37-29 82ND STREET Hav. 0-0909

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0423

Atterod's Beauty Salon
Hairdressers
The Home of the Perfect Permanent
3559 82nd Street Newtown 9-8950

COLUMBIA DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8215 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 82nd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 6-3080

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

RADIO REPAIRS and INSTALLATIONS
Made by factory trained men using factory equipment and specified factory parts.
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
3741 82ND STREET
HA 9-5553

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
6206 37TH AVENUE Hav 9-8968

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Mimeographing—Multigraphing
Notary Public
Mail and telephone service.
81-11 Roosevelt Ave. Room 1
Tel., Bus., Hav. 4-6954
Tel., Res., Newtown 9-1757

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Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
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Bus Terminal Bldg.

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

LITTLE NECK

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-2534

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

I. Jacobson & Son
Department Store
Last Few Days of Alteration Sale
Great Savings in All Departments
31 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

LYNBROOK'S CANDY SHOP
CHOCOLATES
OLD TIME FAVORITES
PARTY CANDIES
MUELLER'S 82 Atlantic Ave.

MANHASSET

WRIGHT HARDWARE
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store
MANHASSET

PATCHOGUE

Olympia Confectionery
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious — Smooth — Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
PAINTS
GLASS
WALLPAPER
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Peters & Angelbeck
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
LUCK & SCHMITT
106-09 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. CLeveland 3-9052
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-0200

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You
You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9638

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

MANOR SPORTING GOODS & RADIO CO.
We have over 18 years' experience in Radio Service
We service your radio for 50¢
93-28 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9250

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

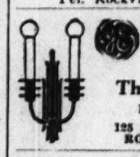
MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas
Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677
TEL. ROCKVILLE CENTRE 648
MURRAY HILL 2-2900

We Specialize in Tax Matters
WILLIAM J. MARKS & Company
Accountants and Auditors
17 East 42nd St., New York City
Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park

VALENTE
Your Hairdresser
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving a Specialty

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787



GENERAL ELECTRIC BULBS
Free Delivery
The Electric Shop
Harry Hobby, Mgr.
125 N. PARK AT GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

Modern Majestic Laundry INC.
15% discount cash and carry
106 N. Park Ave., Rockville Ctr., N. Y.
Rockville Centre 62 Freeport 9880
Far Rockaway 7-5060

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen
19 NORTH PARK AVENUE Tel. 2463

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Phone 89 *Pharmacy* Phone 89
110 mamaroneck ave.
Elizabeth Arden Agency

BLUESTONE—SAND
GRAVEL—CEMENT
Good Building Materials
BREWER'S, TEL. 1280
161 E. Post Road, Mam'k

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J 9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 Oak 2800

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase permits us helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

DAIRY PRODUCERS, Inc.
Leland C. Smith, Pres.
7 Crary Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Oakwood 5633
Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream, Broilers
"Owned and Managed Locally"

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Marigold Beauty Shop
Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
Complete Head $5.00
Three Quarter Head $3.50
Ringlet Ends $3.00
39 East Third St., cor. of Second Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

MOUNT VERNON Fleetwood

We welcome the opportunity of rendering you every complete banking service.
FLEETWOOD BANK
Broad and Locust Streets
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Member
Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

LUCILE
BEAUTY SALON
693 Locust St. Oakwood 8484
At Fleetwood Sta. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
697 Grand Street
Bank Building
Expert Shoe Rebuilding

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N R 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle
Daily Trips To and From New York

SAMUEL LIGHTBODY
(The original Lightbody, Established 1925)
Moving Storage Express also
Used and New Furniture For Sale
376 Main Street New Rochelle 550
1 Madison Ave., New York City
Lexington 2-4822

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
ONLY THE FINEST IN JEWELRY and SILVERWARE
565 Main St., New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 3692

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

I. B. COHEN
- HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
- NETTLETON SHOES
- ARROW SHIRTS
- DOBBS HATS

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2008 THIRD AVE., near 125rd Street

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY (Continued)

Bronx (Continued)

SHOE SALE
Reductions on
Men's, Women's and Children's
SHOES
FISHER'S
2968 Third Ave., near 153rd Street
BRONX, N. Y.

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue

DIAMOND and HABERER
General Tires and Accessories
Veedol Lubrication Service
Call for and Delivery Service
8401 Fort Hamilton Pkwy SHore Road 5-9543

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

Madame Louise Berthelon
For a Careful Permanent and a Stylish Coiffure
Thorough Shampooing
Also Marcel Waving
516 FIFTH AVENUE
At 43rd Street Murray Hill 6-0614

BARBER SERVICE
ANYWHERE IN NEW YORK
OUR EXPERTS WILL CALL AT YOUR OFFICE OR HOME
The Barclay Barber Shop
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 East 48th Street WI. 2-5900

Staten Island

PORT RICHMOND
H. & L. Service Station
NIELS LARSEN, Prop.
15 GROVE AVENUE, PORT RICHMOND
GAS—SUNOCO—OILS
Sunoco Mercury Made Motor Oils
Expert Greasing and Lubricating Service
Parking Phone Gib. 2-1539

PRINTING
Commercial, Club, Church, School
Westerleigh Press
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond Gibraltar 2-2413

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigeration
Kurzhals Bros., Inc.
Main St. and Nelson Ave.
Peekskill, N. Y.

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

PORT CHESTER

Royal Scarlet Stores
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent Street Tel. 1767
Free Delivery Service

The Morley Markets, Inc.
33 NORTH MAIN STREET
Meats Vegetables Fish
Poultry and Provisions
Free Delivery
Tel. P. C. 808

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY, PLATT & Co.
Custom-Made SLIP COVERS
To fit a 3-piece living-room suite with 5 cushions,
$29.75
Labor and Materials Included

The SALTIEST salt known to the FORKEY
Fruits—Vegetables
Canned Goods
Meats
B & M FOOD MARKET
469 Main Street Phone 6180

Sale of Books
39c
The Wallace Company

VAN DYK
B. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 MAIN STREET Phone 3538-W

FLEMING'S SHOP
Everything for
YOUNG MEN
to Size 42
Cor. Cannon and Liberty Streets

Knitting Time Is Here Again
We specialize in blocking and reblocking, knitted and crocheted garments.
Swiss Cleaners & Dyers
542 MAIN STREET PHONE 644

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037 9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS AND DYERS
360 Park Ave. 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow
We ask your patronage MAIN 18
BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAM, N. B. C. Red Network, SUNDAY—10:00 to 10:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Elder's Market

Groceries
Meats
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue
"Rochester's First Cleaners"
Estab. 1822

Leary's
Cleaners & Dyers Inc.
J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

E. JOHNSON
Special $6.50
Machineless Permanent WAVE—$5.00
Other Permanents $3.50 to $6.00
383 WINTON RD. N. CULVER 912

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Valentine Headquarters
Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
On the Avenue at Stillson Street

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

BARTHOLOMAY
Milk *Cream*
Ice Cream
Dairy Dept. Main 6532
Ice Cream Dept. Main 6520
Free Inspection Service to Correct Heating Problems
WARNER FUEL SERVICE
HIGH GRADE COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
Monroe 7021-J Genesee 258

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

We wish to thank the Monitor Readers for the liberal Patronage we have been honored with in the past. May we be favored with the opportunity to serve you in the future with our High Quality Products?

Milk Cream
Ice Cream Orangeade
Chocolate Milk Buttermilk
Tomato Juice Butter

McConnell Milk & Ice
INC.
60 N. Main St. Pittsford, N. Y.

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

JOHN VAN INGEN
COAL-COKE-OIL
Laundered
Famous Reading Anthracite
262 ARNETT BOULEVARD
GENESEE 63

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Mae-Blanche Beauty Parlor
Specializing in Eugene and Duart Permanent Wave, Hair Styling and All Branches of Beauty Culture.
22 HARWOOD COURT
Telephone Scarsdale 1517
Scarsdale, N. Y.

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Blossom Knoll Nurseries
CENTRAL AVENUE SCARSDALE 2096

Fresh Cut Flowers
Flowering Plants

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

PHONE 4-4811

Barneys

We carry a full line of
HEINZ
PRODUCTS
Quality Groceries
Full Line of Battle Creek Products

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

WALLHIDE PRIMER

For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
3 LOCATIONS
118 S. Salina 457 S. Salina
320 S. Warren St.

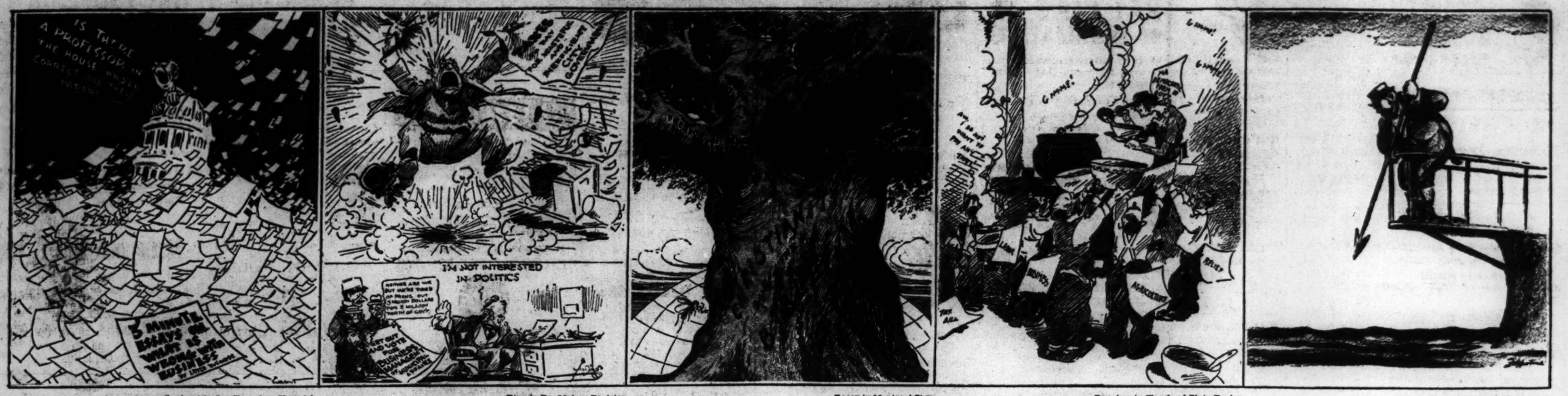
SEE NEXT PAGE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week


IS THERE A PROFESSOR IN THE HOUSE WHO CAN CORRECTLY SPELL THE WORD FATHER?
5 MINUTE ESSAYS ON WHAT IS WRONG WITH BUSINESS
I'M NOT INTERESTED IN POLITICS
GET OUT AND VOTE FOR BUSINESS MANAGERS OF WHICH I'M ONE
G'WWWE!
G'WWWE!
MANAGEMENT
LABOR
BUSINESS
RELIEF
THE ALL

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
After the Deluge—What?

—Ding in Des Moines Register
Now Prove What You Were Saying About Taxes

—Racey in Montreal Star
"The Oak That Has Braved a Thousand Storms"

—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer
The Goodness of Mother. Do We Appreciate It?

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Open Season on Submarine Pirates

NEW YORK
SYRACUSE
(Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes — One Price
All Styles — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Barnes Flower Shop
FLOWERS
Carry a Message of Hope and Joy
Syracuse Shop 505 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369
Binghamton Shop Riviera Theatre Bldg. Phone 2-4045

Honestly YOU Should Be in WALK-OVER SHOES
429 SOUTH SALINA

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

Hear the HAMMOND ORGAN
SOLD BY
Clark Music Co.
SYRACUSE, N. Y. PHONE 2-3101

Brandt's Service Station
G. E. Refrigerators
Oswego and Tulip Sts., Liverpool, N.Y.

UTICA
BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 281

Pittsburgh Paints
Auto Glass Replacement
Artist Materials
THE GURLEY COMSTOCK CORP.
14-18 ELIZABETH STREET
Phone 4-5175

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE
(Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

WHITE PLAINS
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1977-W 9 A. M. to 1 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"The mender of bad soles"
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK
WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
Prime Rib Roast
5th and 6th Ribs. 19c
Cut from Wilson's Choice Cattle
Quality Foods for the Table
15 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

Capitol Typewriter Company
$1 a Week Buys a
ROYAL
THE ONLY PORTABLE WITH TOUCH CONTROL
We Carry All Makes
5-7 Grove Street, White Plains
Tel. W. P. 9743-9744
313 North Avenue, New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 5797

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Guernsey Milk direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., in Cream Top Bottles.
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 675

Factory Closeout!
MAGIC CHEF GAS RANNGE
OUR PRICE $69.50 SAVE $30
RAY KLINE INC.
75 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 2012

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 5780

THE Old Curiosity Shop
90 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.
Antique Furniture, Pictures, Glass and Porcelain Wares. Large Collection of English Silverware and Sheffield Plate.
Tel White Plains 2165

FINAL Cleanup on All OVERCOATS
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1270

OILOMATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 4235

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST. MAMARONECK, N. Y.

The New U. S. ROYAL MASTER
TIRE SERVICE Inc.
Westchester County Warehouse
45 Orawsepum Street
Tel. W. P. 1245 Drive in Service

YONKERS
NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
Curtain and Blanket Specialist
—Phones—
YONKERS 5800 BEVERLY 3800
HASTINGS 1919

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
119 New Main Street
Tel. Yonkers 2575—2576
The BEST In MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri. and Sat.
DE ROBERTS
47 Main Street Tel. Yon. 6435
Expert in Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting

Sunbonnet Sue

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'The Fishpools in Heshbon'

In the Song of Solomon the eyes of the heroine are described (according to the rendering of the Authorized Version) as "like the fishpools in Heshbon by the gate of Bath-rabbin" (7:4), though in the original Hebrew the term rendered "fishpools" is simply "pools."

Heshbon was originally the capital of the famous "Sihon king of the Amorites" (Josh. 12:1f.), who was defeated by the Israelites shortly before they entered the land of Canaan.

It is of interest to note that modern excavations have disclosed the remains of a large and solidly built artificial pool at Heshbon, and it may well be that this was one of the pools referred to in the simile quoted above. The depth and clearness of such a pool, and the shimmering of the water on its surface, would make the figure of speech by no means inept.

Now!

No one has any more right to go about unhappy than he has to go about ill-bred. He owes it to himself, to his friends, to society, and to the community in general, to live up to his best spiritual possibilities, not only now and then, once or twice a year, or once in a season, but every day and every hour.—Whiting.

Quotation for Today

IT IS good to battle, to suffer, to be thrown overboard and left to save ourselves. What we lose in comfort we gain in energy, and energy is the most precious of man's weapons.—CHARLES WAGNER.

Mother's Little Helper

Monitor Camera Club From Herbert W. Schild, Park Ridge, Ill.

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Washington was surprised and perplexed by the resignation of Senator Steiwer of Oregon. Probably he wanted to get into private life, where a man can meet some nice Republicans.

A. C. C. O. Press: The federal national park service warns tourists not to encourage bears to sit up and beg. The animals have enough human traits already, and might start a march on Washington at any time.

In Lighter Vein

He Was!

A long-winded gentleman, who was in the habit of waylaying Douglas Jerrold, buttonholed his victim one morning and said, "Well, Jerrold, what is going on today?"

"I am!" exclaimed Jerrold, freeing himself and darting past.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Somesense Rhymes

The funny little pollywogs
All wag their tails behind them;
When they become (such folly) frogs,
They leave their tails behind them.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Human Geography

This is a good game to play in a medium-sized group where all guests know one another by name. Announce that you are about to turn the guests into cities, states, rivers, mountains, or other things geographical. Caution all to pay strict attention to the proceedings.

Then, pointing out the various persons as you name them say something like this: "Miss Smith is the Mississippi River; Miss Jones is now Mammouth Cave; Miss White is Washington's Monument; Mr. Jackson is the Rocky Mountains; Mr. Lerew is New York City; Mr. Mason is Niagara Falls; etc."

As soon as all have been given geographical names, you pass papers and pencils and announce a "geography test." The object is to write the "geographical name" opposite the given name of as many guests as possible. The one acquitting himself the best is the winner.—A. C. H., York, Pa.

Extra for the Twang

Mr. Scribbler: "How much board will you charge me for a few weeks while I gather material for my new country novel?"

Hiram: "Five dollars a week unless we have to talk dialect. That's three dollars extra."—Santa Fe Magazine.

Obedient

The father of Mrs. Siddons had forbidden her to marry an actor. Nevertheless, she married one of the theatrical profession. When her father, Roger Kemble, heard of it, he demanded to know why she dared to disobey him.

She asserted that she had not disobeyed him.

"Why," said he, "you have married the worst performer in my company."

"Exactly so," returned the bride. "Nobody can call him an actor."

Something's Wrong Here

If you can start an automobile tour with the certainty of knowing where you're going—

Or if you don't have to stop every five minutes to look at your gas and oil—

Or if you make every turn and detour correctly, according to the guide book—

Or if you are driving along at just the right speed for comfort and safety—

Or if you're certain that there isn't a squeak or a rattle in the car—

Look around, old top; she's either asleep or she's fallen out somewhere. —Wall Street Journal.

Captain Courageous

Monitor Camera Club From Charles Willey, E. Patchogue, N. Y.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Spreading Cheer

Central Point, Ore.

A school that had greatly enjoyed the address of a certain lecturer, invited him to return. To reach this school, meant a detour of 150 miles over a rough road, and much thought was devoted to the matter before the speaker decided to accept the invitation for the reduced fee promised.

Some months later, when the time to fill the engagement came round, the weather turned very stormy; the road was much worse than formerly, and a tire and tube were ruined in the journey.

Arriving at the school, and quite weary, he was met by the principal, who was not expecting him. The principal explained that after the engagement had been made, the unemployment situation grew worse, and that he had written the artist that since there were no funds with which to pay for the program, he regretfully requested that it be cancelled.

The letter had not been received!

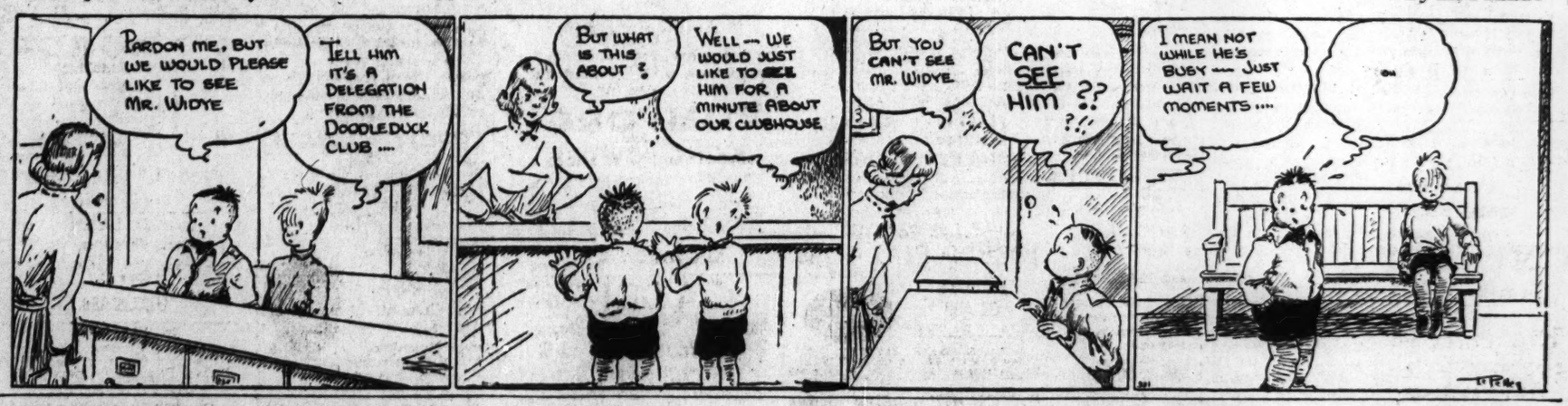
With barely a moment's hestitation, the lecturer decided that since conditions seemed so cheerless, the students needed his program more than ever. So he suggested that it be presented as planned, but as his gift to the student body.

After procuring a new tire and tube, the lecturer drove back to the main highway, and on to the college were his next appearance was scheduled.

Here a message was delivered to him, urging him to fill an engagement on a date that was open, and at a place conveniently located on his route. There he was delightfully entertained, and a check was handed him for this unexpected recital that more than covered the entire expenses of the one previously donated.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Appointment*

By LE PELLEY


PARDON ME, BUT WE WOULD PLEASE LIKE TO SEE MR. WIDYE
TELL HIM IT'S A DELEGATION FROM THE DOODLEDUCK CLUB ....
BUT WHAT IS THIS ABOUT ?
WELL — WE WOULD JUST LIKE TO SEE HIM FOR A MINUTE ABOUT OUR CLUBHOUSE
BUT YOU CAN'T SEE MR. WIDYE
CAN'T SEE HIM ??
I MEAN NOT WHILE HE'S BUSY — JUST WAIT A FEW MOMENTS ....

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Snow-Man Makes a Call*

By THE HAGERS

THE SNOW-MAN VERY COURTEOUSLY SAID, "YOU INVITED ME TO TEA."
CONFUSED, I QUACKED, "PLEASE HAVE A SEAT. AND TELL ME, WHAT DO SNOW-MEN EAT?"
"OUR LIQUIDS WE PREFER FRAPPE', AND FROSTED CAKES WITH CARAWAY.
IF I SIT DOWN,"—HE LOOKED ABOUT,— "YOU'LL HAVE TO PUT YOUR FIRE OUT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Farmer in a Corner

ONE cannot yet be quite sure whether the current game of trying to solve the American agricultural problem is "farmer in the dell" or "pussy wants a corner."

The farmer, it is true, has been asked to choose. He has had a good deal of official advice, but in a large degree the omnibus farm bill just passed by Congress and signed by the President embodies the conclusions of those more active and vocal tillers of the soil represented in farm organizations.

Even so, it is not yet clear that the farmer, in the general sense, is completely satisfied with the choice. What he really thinks about compulsory crop limitation may not be apparent until some of the first referenda have been taken on proposals to invoke marketing quotas.

Let it be acknowledged that the men who have been struggling with the farm problem in Washington have worked earnestly on questions that became more complex the farther they went into them. Going back to the fundamentals of the farm situation, they and the nation have had apparently to work within the four corners of a square, the points of which represent four principal visible courses in farm and national trade policy:

1. Gradual reduction of tariffs, and consequently of prices, on the things the farmer buys. Coupled with an effective drive against monopoly prices, this would turn the country back toward laissez-faire and is to be commended to all who feel crop control violates a free economy. This seems the best ultimate solution though perhaps politically unattainable now.

2. Continued and extended exploitation of the farm population, or at least the larger part of it in the cotton, wheat, corn and tobacco belts, produces a surplus with sale of the whole crop at unprotected world prices. The practical peonage of the sharecropper for the benefit of more fortunately situated classes might be continued for some time without farm riots, but it is not the kind of foundation on which worthy or stable civilizations are built.

3. Crop limitation to keep production within the range of domestic consumption and reduced exports. If price-depressing surpluses are to be avoided under a system that does not encourage international exchange of commodities, this element of the present farm bill becomes almost a necessity, however unpalatable.

4. A frank, and let us hope temporary, subsidy to producers of the crops in question, with a strenuous endeavor to hold that subsidy within such bounds that it will not have substantial effects as an export bounty or a stimulus to production. This was the objective of the original domestic allotment plan, which would have paid the farmer a benefit on that part of his crop allocable to domestic consumption and left him to take his chances with the law of supply and demand on any amount more he might choose to produce.

This last course, which includes also genuine soil conservation payments, seems preferable to compulsory controls. If it is established that the farmer needs a subsidy to survive in trade with tariff-subsidized industries, it is easier to defend a subsidy that tends to make food plentiful and cheap than it is to defend a restriction that tends, if not to make it scarce, at least to limit the supply.

There is, of course, some argument as to whether the farmer is "in a corner" or whether the farmer "wants a corner" on his crop. Senator E. D. Smith in presenting the farm bill conference report admitted that what he thought the farmer wanted was "control of production looking toward enhancement of price." Since this control comes into effect only when a surplus already exists, it can be said that it is aimed only against unduly low prices, but the farmer's idea of a fair price is also very flexible on the upward side.

Now it may be that there is still another possible course besides the four outlined here. If there is a "better 'ole," all will undoubtedly be glad to have it pointed out. But of the four corners, the fourth, the tariff equivalent or limited subsidy, looks best to us until a sound position can be established in the first—freer trade and international markets.

Rescue

SOVIET relief parties have reached the marooned Russians. From a drifting ice floe off the southeast coast of Greenland comes word by wireless of the contact the world has been awaiting now for many days. Scouting planes from Russian icebreakers stalled nearby have put an end to the suspense piled up by front page headlines from Moscow to Miami and back again.

Readers genuinely moved by concerted efforts to save the lives of four men up North can now settle down to the more ordinary run of headlines such as daily describe the deliberate, wholesale slaughter of defenseless folk in China and Spain.

Adapting the Constitution

WITH one constitutional amendment to his credit, Senator George W. Norris declares he is going out after another, and this time to make the whole United States Constitution easier to amend.

His proposal, the most discussed of several before the Senate Judiciary Committee in recent hearings, is to provide that when a proposed amendment is submitted to the states it shall be placed on the ballot for a referendum at the next state election and, further, that the requirement for ratification be reduced from three-fourths to two-thirds of the states.

Opposition witnesses at the hearings argued that if any change were made in the method of amending the Constitution it should be to make the process more difficult. This sentiment is quite understandable, yet it raises a question whether it is more important and desirable to preserve a certain document in its historic form or to have that document express the living body of the basic law that governs the country. That the founding fathers expected time and change to make some alterations necessary is indicated in the fact that they provided an amending process.

That process has not proved so difficult but that it has been once invoked to take out an amendment it was previously invoked to put in. By a great deal of tenacity Senator Norris got the nation to listen to the need of a "lame duck" amendment to end the post-election session of an unelected Congress. In some other fields of reform or supposed reform action has proved extremely slow. The result has been that the Supreme Court has often been asked to change the course of constitutional law by interpretation instead of the people changing it themselves by amendment.

It is an excellent thing that the Constitution in the United States commands a deep and continuing loyalty in contrast to those constitutions which in some nations may be handed out to appease a populace or scrapped to suit a convenience. This loyalty is the more significant in the degree it represents, not exaltation of a fetish, but acquaintance with sound government. It is a good thing for Americans to think about their Constitution, and Senator Norris has a happy faculty of making people think about the subjects he takes up.

Prohibition for India?

INDIA'S initial efforts toward prohibition would probably receive much greater interest and sympathy were the background against which they are staged more fully understood. Nothing could better express the moral fervor of Mahatma Gandhi as a political leader than the fact that he has thrust this reform upon his party as one of the first duties of the newly-elected provincial governments.

At first sight such an effort in the face of India's teeming millions may seem totally impracticable. But actually there are certain factors in the situation which greatly simplify the problem and are definitely hopeful. In fact a writer in "Great Britain and the East" who is conversant with all shades of opinion in India, contends that "prohibition is hardly a subject for controversy in India, for no Indian will argue against the principle, although some may doubt its expediency or practicability."

This writer points out that Hindu society has always considered it immoral to drink, and that of the middle classes only a small minority tolerate alcohol; that the Moslem creed is so explicit on the subject that "it is more than the whole political future of any Moslem is worth to raise the slightest protest to prohibition."

The reform is actually aimed at freeing the Indian coolie from bondage to cheap fermented liquors. On these he may sometimes spend half his daily pittance while his wife and children are half starved. Mahatma Gandhi and the reformers would help him face up to his problems and rouse him from his stupor and fatalism to seek to better his ignorant poverty-stricken condition.

The actual administration of such an undertaking would, in western eyes, seem a colossal task, but if it is true that "the moral support of the bulk of the people lies behind the reform" then the most important factor in success is already present. The loss of revenue is likely to be formidable, particularly when it is realized that this is to be undertaken at the outset of autonomous provincial government, but this does not deter Mr. Gandhi.

"No Government can make its roads or educate its children on the profits of immorality," he has stated.

The fact that Mr. Gandhi has claimed—though no doubt prematurely—that India has now become the world's greatest democracy will make this vast experiment in social reform a matter of deep interest to democracies the world over. Will it succeed? Whatever its result, its inception shows a fine moral courage and sense of public responsibility which augur well for India's future.

AFTER FREQUENT protests from New Yorkers, the bothersome hand trucks used to deliver garments are being banned from the New York sidewalks. We are watching the process of evolution. With the sidewalks his last entrenchment, the pedestrian is evidently beginning to worry about extermination.

Diplomacy, 1936

Book News of the Day

THE importance of any year—if indeed one need assess such things—can be rather well determined by the weight, girth, and displacement of the Royal Institute of International Affairs' compilation of diplomatic documents.

The year 1935 was a record. But the following twelve-month did not fare too badly. For the 1936 edition of DOCUMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, edited by Stephen Heald in conjunction with John W. Wheeler-Bennett (London: Oxford University Press. $14), runs 717 pages. And it bursts its substantial red covers, at that.

Germany and the Rhineland, as well as the Locarno proposals for a European settlement, provide the documents for a substantial portion of the volume which has come to hold an indispensable place among technical works on foreign affairs. Naval limitation, the German anti-Communist compaign and Central European affairs contribute to its materials, as do major pronouncements on French, German and British foreign policy.

In a number of instances, the lateness of publication has made it possible for the editors to include texts or statements of as late as April, 1937, so that the record of the volume on specific subjects may be complete. But so numerous were the documents of 1936 that in a number of classifications they are being held for correlation with the data in later volumes. Thus, with minor exceptions, the Mediterranean situation, the Far East and the Near and Middle East are not included. Nor are the documents on Spain and non-intervention included, as these are to be published separately, as was done in the case of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

With such problems of selection before the editors, it is perhaps gratuitous to point out materials which are not included. The documents bearing on the United States are sparse. This is due mainly to the fact that the contribution of the United States was far from conspicuous. But it is unfortunate that the terms of reference of the volume make it impossible to include excerpts from the Neutrality debates in Congress, which provide the only formal record of the different aspects of American opinion on this important question.

Yet the Royal Institute's volume—well ordered, and with its valuable introductions to the various sections and its chronology of treaties—constitutes an invaluable reference aid. Great care has been taken to give the most authentic form to its contents. Official texts are used wherever possible, even to the extent of including the original French, where no English translation of comparable authority is available. Together with the Institute's "Survey of International Affairs" and its indexes, the "Documents" comprise a formidable contribution to the literature of current-day history.

Gx.

Hooked?

A Maine Winter's Tale

SEVERAL of my friends up in the coast town were setting forth on their annual quest to Florida, or perhaps to southern California, "to get away from the cold weather." My own persistence in lingering in a land of consistent sub-zero temperature was quite beyond their comprehension. "You always say your favorite part of the world is the South Seas. Can't think what you're staying around here for. Why, do you know, the thermometer on our back porch this morning was thirteen degrees below zero!"

The general understanding is, of course, that I am in the fortunate position of being able to go anywhere at any time without notice to anyone whatever. Amazing, then, that I should elect to spend week after week up here in the cold weather country.

Perhaps it was partly because only a few months ago I was in the extreme southwestern part of the United States, along the border between Yuma, Arizona, and Nogales, and a little way into Mexico itself, that I took the fancy of journeying into the extreme northeast where the winter sun shines as brightly upon many a mile of unbroken white as it does upon the limitless stretches of the southwestern range.

Moreover, the picture of a northern logging camp in winter had always made a strong appeal to me. Big rough-hewn buildings housing seventy or eighty stalwart men, enormous stone fireplace at one end with its "deacon seats" on either side, the long tables and tin utensils filled with wholesome fare quite as good as that served in far more pretentious surroundings, the swelling roar of a woods song before the eight-thirty "turning in," the warmth and comfort of the lively interior with the temperature thirty below outside, all that I had yearned to see and participate in ever since reading of it years ago in the Yankee verses of Maine's poet-laureate, Holman Day.

> We gather our herds at the head
> Where the axes have toppled them loose,
> And down from the hills where the rivers are fed
> We harry the hemlock and spruce.

Methods of transport are casual and leisurely up north in winter. The coast town is far from the railroad anyway and, being in no particular hurry, you wait until some friendly traveling man appears from Portland or Augusta, a "runner," as known to this region. You ride with him to the nearest station, Wiscasset or Damariscotta or Waldoboro perhaps. In such places there is always a hospitable and generously served Yankee inn, and if the unhurried train with its couple of old-fashioned cars has gone you tarry overnight for the next. By means of two or three and possibly an occasional bus you come by and by to yet another small town, farther north and at the edge of the real cold weather country.

Here the temperature lingers around the ten-below mark. The river is frozen a couple of feet thick and automobiles are speeding up and down it. The snow crackles underfoot and the windows are coated with ice in the morning until you cannot see through them. The stars sparkle frostily and the planets seem unbelievably close at hand.

Early in the morning the day's single train for points even farther north comes along. There are but two small and ancient cars and the locomotive is more or less of the type sometimes shown at exhibitions to mark the contrast with today's enormous machines like the drawer of the Burlington "Zephyr" or the "Twentieth Century's" engine. But this is yesterday's land, this country of the north woods in winter, and the manners of a more leisurely day prevail. There are only ten or twelve passengers, "home folks" returning from Bangor to Monson and Abbot Center and Sander's Creek. At one stop there awaits on a narrow-gauge side track a tiny wide-funneled locomotive with a single toylike car, museum pieces both of them and perhaps not to be paralleled throughout the whole length and breadth of America, yet still functioning over a six-mile run, reminders of the past indeed.

Then Greenville, at the foot of Moosehead Lake, "coldest place in Maine," where the "natives" are said to scorn even overcoats until the temperature falls below the zero mark. In summer the focal point of tourists seeking one of the fairest regions of natural beauty in the whole United States, it is just now a kind of port of entry for the woods country into which you must make your way by whatever means may be chanced upon.

MARC T. GREENE

North . . South . . East . . West

"Convenience and Necessity"

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE remain upon the statute books of most or all of the states those wise provisions by which carriers and other public service utilities may acquire, by condemnation proceedings when other means fail, title to privately owned lands or easements. The need, generally speaking, for resort to such processes, or to legal arbitration, is not so great or the occasions so frequent as formerly, due to the fact that public interest, convenience and necessity no longer provide the emergencies. Railways have been built, roads have been wisely provided, and the progressive needs of the public have been met.

In the earlier development of the West and Middle West in the United States, when railroads began to bid for freight and passenger traffic carried on rivers and lakes, both state and federal laws made liberal provisions in aid of the land carriers. Public sentiment, reflected in legislative enactments, prompted and supported such a policy. The covered wagon and long lines of wagon freighters could no longer render adequate or necessary service in moving grain, lumber, cattle and machinery. In many sections of the country, entirely apart from the liberal grants of government lands in aid of the pioneering transcontinental railroads, entire communities, as well as individual owners, provided bonuses and free rights-of-way to promoters who possessed more initiative and ambition than capital.

The determining impulse was necessity, rather than mere convenience. If the people were generous, or even profligate, in their surrender and bestowal of properties which have since become valuable, their action was defensible then because of economic and social emergencies. In giving a part of what they possessed they contributed to their own future welfare while enriching those who, for the most part, dealt fairly and generously with them later on.

But there gradually dawned the realization that a closer check must be put upon both private and public generosity in encouraging the extension of rival and competing utilities and common carriers whose ambition was not always to serve, to supply a need, to offer a convenience, or to meet a recognized necessity. The beneficiaries, many came to believe, were the struggling railroads, trolley lines, power and electric plants to which generous subsidies in lands and money had been granted. It was inevitable, therefore, that steps should be advised to reclaim or recapture the power to reassert and protect the public rights which had been carelessly and profligately surrendered without reserve.

Then began the long effort to devise laws which would provide the means of regulating state and interstate commerce, both freight and passenger, while utilizing the facilities which the people and investing capital had provided. The battle was strenuous and bitter. Finally the victory was to the people, and eventually to the utilities themselves, because it aided in putting an end to the political power which they had come to possess, and which, in many instances, was used unwisely and selfishly.

It is interesting to recall these experiences of an earlier period and the progressive realization of the wisdom of reasonable control and supervision, in connection with the wise effort to impress now the wisdom of voluntary control and regulation upon an organization known as the National Association of Broadcasters. Of course no one would have thought, a half century ago, of the necessity of controlling broadcasters by radio, any more than the people of 1850 would have thought of the need of ever controlling and regulating railroads and electric power plants. The need is appreciated only when the necessity arises.

In Washington, a day or two ago, Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, sought to convince some five hundred members of the National Association of Broadcasters that the people of the United States are entirely cognizant of the reserved power to insist upon the protection and acceptable use of the channels allotted to the use of broadcasting companies. The old rule of interest, convenience and necessity applies, he advised his listeners, and he intimated that the public has learned the exact meaning of that reasonable provision.

Mr. McNinch wisely emphasized the fact, now apparent to people generally, that the responsibility of the commission for which he speaks is to the public and not, in the first instance, to the licensees and beneficiaries represented by those to whom he spoke.

The Wide Horizon

Ulster's Answer to Unity

By Walter W. Cunningham

IT WOULD be idle to assume that Ulster's recent election, which resulted in a victory for the Craigavon government, settles the question of unification. The election, it is true, showed a decisive vote against fusion, and moved the Prime Minister to say that "talk of a united Ireland is just a will-of-the-wisp." But it left the South in another mood, a mood to go on until the goal of unity is achieved. How long that will take no man can say.

The North has found its connection with Great Britain too advantageous to surrender lightly. No tariff wall blocks the flow of goods to England, Scotland, and Wales. The shipyards of Belfast, which boast of being the largest in the world, keep busy with British orders. The dairy farms of Ulster send their produce, including "Wiltshire" bacon, into British markets. The linen mills look to the Empire to absorb the bulk of the output of their looms. The rope works, on a scale out of all proportion to the size of the country, ship their products to the United Kingdom, without let or hindrance.

Back of all this industry there is an irrepressible confidence and grit, for Northern Ireland possesses neither the iron nor the coal which are needed for the shipyards and textile factories, nor the hemp and jute used in the manufacture of ropes. These have to be imported. So has 80 per cent of the flax required for the linen trade. Yet in spite of these handicaps, Ulster has won an honored place on the industrial map of the world. And it makes no effort to disguise the fact that its success hinges in no small degree upon the close association which it maintains, through its political status, with the other parts of the Empire.

Would this trade be seriously affected if partition were abolished? The North says "Yes." The South, "No." The South goes further and suggests that since Eire intends to become a maritime nation and also make full use of its aviation possibilities, a decided advantage would accrue to Ulster, which is eminently fitted to build vessels of every description, and which has already in process of construction works for the manufacture of aircraft.

But the North is not to be lured into false thinking. It has weighed the costs of a change in its political and territorial status, and has taken into consideration all the arguments which the abolition of a separate administration would involve. Nor is it forgetful of the sentimental ties which bind it to the old country, and the racial (perhaps overemphasized) and religious differences which raise further barriers to union.

Above all, Ulster is unwilling to risk the possibility that some day, in a united Ireland, it might find itself sundered from its British markets. For Mr. de Valera has made it clear that he not only wants a republic, but a republic of all Ireland.

Great hopes were recently awakened by the negotiations for a trade agreement which Mr. de Valera started with Mr. Chamberlain and other British ministers in London. A successful outcome would undoubtedly improve the relations between the Free State and England, and the promise of a better understanding which the opening of the discussions gave is, to say the least, encouraging. Any further extension of this trade development, however, might involve a number of problems. For there is to be remembered the fact that during the period in which the gulf between Great Britain and the Irish Free State widened over the non-payment of annuities, there have grown up in Eire innumerable small industries, protected by tariff walls, of which account must be taken. A policy of self-sufficiency once adopted cannot easily be set aside.

Mr. de Valera may have a case for unification. No one questions his sincerity, nor his ability to carry on in a cause upon which he has set his heart. But Ulster has left no doubt on the point that unification is not to be attained by the submergence of northern Ireland in an Irish republic. When the North became a political entity it immediately formed a government that has established a record for length of service. It erected a beautiful Portland stone building at Stormont, through the generosity of Westminster, not with architectural pretensions alone in view, but with the idea of accommodating a Parliament which would endure through the vicissitudes of time. That building is symbolic of the permanency of the political structure, a structure which finds solid support as much among the farms that dot the green hills of County Down as among the cities and towns scattered throughout the other five counties.

Mirror of World Opinion

Pegged on American Consumption

IF AMERICAN industry does not soon revive, the outlook for the next year or so is uncertain for almost all commodities, for America is the principal consumer in most cases, with the special exception of tea. But it appears unlikely that even without such a revival, commodity prices will fall much lower; while if, as is most earnestly to be hoped, it should come soon, the recovery may be fairly rapid.—*Westminster Bank Review*, London.